

ARMY



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GATLING'S BATTERY GUN.

IN May, 1865, R. J. GATLING, Esq., of Indianapolis, obtained a patent for a battery gun, the general appearance of which is shown in the accompanying cut. The date of its introduction prevented the use of this gun in any great number of the engagements during the rebellion, but it has since been put to very many practical tests by officers of the United States Ordnance Corps, who speak of it in high terms. In the absence of detail drawings we shall not now attempt to give a description of the mechanical construction of this novel engine of war.

The Gatling may be justly termed a machine gun, for by an automatic mechanical agency it can be made to load and fire incessantly, the cartridges being served to it from feed boxes, and the gun made to revolve. In this way, if necessary, a thousand rounds can be fired without intermission. The gun is operated by a crank, and has a series of barrels, with a carrier and lock cylinder rigidly fastened to a main shaft, which are rotated continuously and simultaneously by means of the crank. The cartridges are fed into the cavities of the carrier from feed cases, are driven endwise into the barrels by the lock pistons, then exploded, and finally the empty cases are withdrawn without any pause in the operation, each barrel being fired at its lowest point of revolution. The gun has no trigger, and can be loaded and fired only when the barrels, inner breech, and locks are under revolution. Each barrel has its appropriate lock, which revolves with the inner breech and barrels; the locking mechanism loading and firing the gun by impingement on spiral cam surfaces when the gun is made to rotate. This is the only firearm in which the breech and locks all revolve.

This gun forms one of a new class of firearms, as it has no recoil to destroy the accuracy of its aim. The absence of recoil renders these guns particularly valuable for guarding bridges, fords, and roadways, as after being once sighted they can be fired equally well day or night.

Brevet-Colonel T. G. BAYLOR, United States Ordnance, who tested the Gatling gun in comparison with the 24-pounder flank defense howitzer, says:

I consider it a superior arm to the 24-pounder howitzer for flank defense, as from 80 to 100 buck and ball cartridges can easily be fired from it in one minute and a half, being a discharge of from 1200 to 1600 projectiles, while from the 24-pounder flank defense howitzer only four rounds can be fired in the same time, giving, for canister, 120 projectiles, and for case shot, about 700.

The moral effect of the Gatling gun would be very great in repelling an assault, as there is not a second of time for the assailants to advance between the discharges.

The machinery of this gun is simple and strong, and I do not think likely to get out of order. I had the oil rubbed off this gun, drenched it with water, and then exposed it for two nights and a day to the rain and weather, but though it was quite rusty, it was fired 97 times in a minute and a half, one man turning at the crank.

In my opinion this arm could be used to advantage in the military service as a flank defense gun, and mounted on a field carriage to defend a bridge, causeway, or ford.

Two sizes of this gun are now being manufactured

by the COLT's Arms Company, Hartford, Conn., one of 1-inch calibre, capable of being fired 100 times a minute, and one of calibre .50, which can be fired two hundred times a minute, copper case primed cartridges being used in both of the guns, and each gun having six steel barrels. The weight of the ball thrown by these guns is 577 grains of lead for the smaller and a half pound for the larger. The larger gun also uses for short range a cartridge which contains 15 half-inch lead balls and a point ball, making 16 missiles at each discharge.

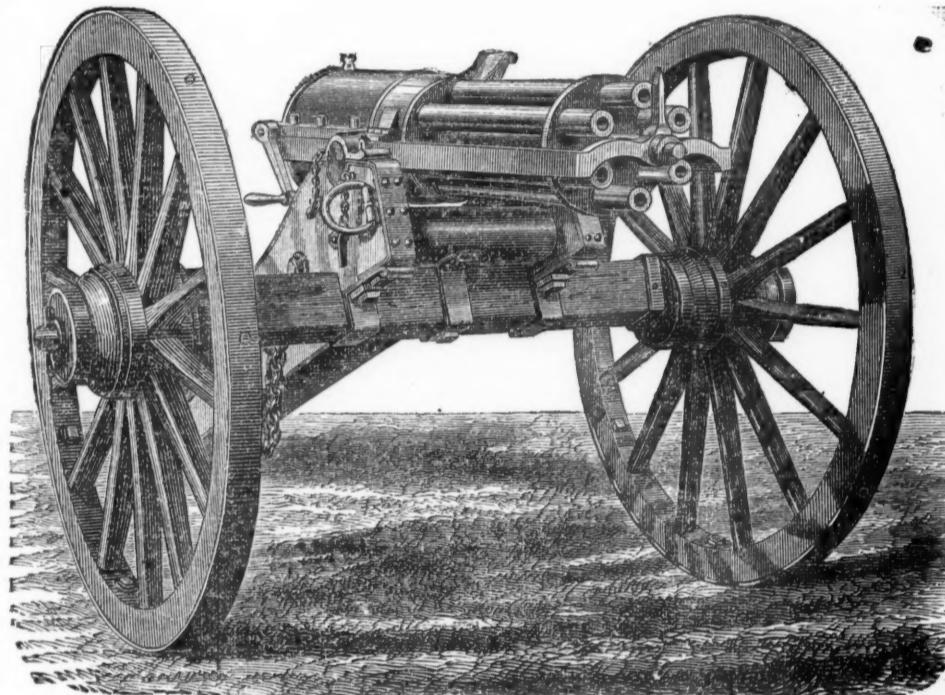
The reason that there is no recoil in this gun, is that the gun and carriage are of sufficient weight to overcome the recoil of each discharge, and therefore no time is lost in sighting after the first fire. As it is practicable to give the gun a lateral train motion while

we expect shortly to be able to present our readers with opinions of their merits from officers who have tested them in actual service.

WHATEVER view may be taken concerning the expediency of shooting MAXIMILIAN (for the right is unquestionable), it is admitted on all hands that we have been pretty thoroughly disgraced by having no minister to represent us at the headquarters of JUAREZ. The fault is primarily that of Mr. CAMPBELL, in his own personal incompetency; it is secondarily that of the Government in appointing such a man. Mr. CAMPBELL was deputed to Mexico, with instructions "to find JUAREZ." Now, that was rather a difficult task, for the French had not yet left the country, the Imperialist forces were strong, and JUAREZ, accord-

ingly, was not easy of approach. Mr. CAMPBELL was obviously unwilling to trust himself to the mercies of either guerrillas or contraguerrillas, and hung fire in New Orleans. Even when he first went down to Vera Cruz, with SHERMAN, the expedition was a laughing stock, as we pointed out at the time. The French officers deliberately made fun of it, in its presence. On Mr. CAMPBELL's inquiring if he might be allowed to land at Vera Cruz (which was not the proper place any way, being in possession of MAXIMILIAN), the French naval officers told him that he could not do that, but if it would be any accommodation, they would lend him an anchor. Mr. CAMPBELL replied, with much dignity, that he required no anchor, but, if he had, he could get a supply sufficient from the Susquehanna. After this performance, our offend-

ed minister moved up the coast to Tampico, where the door was also shut, and "No Admittance" marked up on it. Thence the ill-starred expedition went to Matamoras, and thence—Mr. CAMPBELL's part of it, at least—to the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. General SHERMAN went up by the back way, so to speak, to St. Louis, and turned to fighting the Indians, keeping significantly quiet on the Mexican subject from that day to this. What Mr. CAMPBELL ought to have done, was to make his way to JUAREZ at all hazards. Never was there a better chance for a man to make a national fame than he lost. Drawn from comparative obscurity to fill a lofty position—for it is conceded that the successor of CORWIN was only an Ohio politician of the second rate, Mr. CAMPBELL was thrust upon a tide leading to fortune. He not only neglected to "take it at flood," but let it entirely ebb, and cast him high and dry on the bank where he now sticks. There are some objections to Mr. OTTERBURG, too, as a man of insufficient calibre for the post. While there is a great deal in this, it is also true that Mr. OTTERBURG has been faithful as a vice-consul, and we know very well of his being at one time the only American official in Mexico who could render the aid they wished to our countrymen.



being discharged, it may be made to sweep a sector of any circle within its range. One hundred of these guns are to be made for the United States Government, and five have already been sent to the Plains to be used in operating against the Indians. Specimens of each size of the gun have been ordered by Japan and Switzerland, and several are in Europe on exhibition.

The Gatling gun has certainly very strong claims upon the attention of military men, and is receiving many favorable comments. The following extract is from a report on the gun made by Lieutenant MACLAY, U. S. Ordnance:

The advantages claimed for this gun are :

- 1st. There is no escape of gas at the breech.
- 2d. There is no recoil, which can destroy its accuracy.
- 3d. It performs the operations of loading, firing, and extracting the case, by simply revolving the crank.

4th. Accuracy.

5th. Rapidity of fire.

The gun certainly possesses the advantages of rapidity, accuracy, and loads, fires, etc., while the barrels are revolving.

There is no escape of gas at the breech; it has one lock for each barrel, so that in the event of one barrel or lock becoming disabled, the gun is still efficient, as the rest of the barrels and locks can be used without difficulty.

The report concludes in the following words: "All parts of the gun worked well."

As these guns will doubtless form a prominent part of the artillery used in the Indian war this summer,

THE ARMY.

BREVET Major-General ORD, Commanding the Fourth Military District, issued the following order on the 29th ult:

As mistakene ideas on the subject of registering and voting may be spread or arise among the freedmen in this District, which, if not corrected, would tend to prevent them from registering and voting, Sub-District Commanders will direct the Agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands to visit every important plantation, within their reach and instruct the freedmen upon these points. They, and registrars will inform freedmen that the registration, where their names have to be entered and an oath taken, is not for the purpose of imposing any tax, or holding them to any military or other service, but simply to enable them to share equally with white men in the privilege of choosing who shall hold office in the county, State and United States wherein they reside, and that, unless they register, they may be deprived of this privilege.

Whenever freedmen are interfered with, threatened, or deprived of any advantage, place or hire, on account of their registering or showing a wish to register, they will be informed that it is their duty to report such interference or deprivation, so that the party offending may be dealt with according to law. Registrars and officers of the Army throughout this District, will report all such offenders to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these Headquarters, with the names of witnesses, dates and places given carefully, so that the offence may be punished.

A BOARD of Officers, consisting of General GRANT, Major-General MEADE, Brevet Major-Generals CANBY and BARRY, and Colonels GRIER and BLACK, assembled at West Point on the 9th inst. for the purpose of determining whether the system of tactics proposed by Brevet Major-General E. URRY shall be adopted by the United States Army. As one class of cadets has recently graduated, and another class is on furlough, it will hardly be possible to have a battalion drill in UPTON's tactics before the Board. On Tuesday evening, the fireworks prepared by the cadets for the Fourth of July were set off. The display of fireworks was postponed from the Fourth on account of the rain, and a heavy thunder shower occurred while they were being set off on the 9th inst.

SOME sixty employees of the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, were recently discharged. The Secretary of War, on examining a list of their names, discovered that one-half of them had been soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. The list was thereupon sent back to the Quartermaster General, and was returned with only one-fourth of those to be discharged being soldiers. The Secretary again sent the list back, ordering that no man employed in the Department who had served as a soldier in the Union Army during the late war should be discharged until all those who had never been soldiers were disposed of.

THE PRESIDENT has received a letter from Major-General H. W. HALLECK urging the appointment of a military commander as commissioner on the part of the United States to accept formally our recently acquired Russian territory, whenever Congress shall make necessary appropriation for the purchase, and also suggesting Alaska as the proper name for the territory. To show the propriety of this name, General HALLECK furnishes an interesting historical summary.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD has been informed that a colored man has been sentenced to be hung at Marion, S. C., on the 12th instant. The man's name is GEE, and he was a guide to a party of escaped Union soldiers about two years ago. While with these soldiers, a Rebel citizen of South Carolina was shot by one of the party by the name of GAMBY. GEE has been condemned as an accomplice to the murder, and will be compelled to suffer death.

SENATOR THAYER, of Nebraska, proposes to locate all the Indian tribes between Nebraska, Kansas and the Rocky Mountains on two reservations, one to be the western portion of Dakota Territory, the other the Indian territory west of Arkansas. Both to be perpetual reservations, with as far as practicable non-intercourse between the whites and Indians.

BREVET Captain JOSEPH GROVES, First Lieutenant First regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and mustered out and honorably discharged from the service.

LETTERS from officers of the Army on the Mexican border represent affairs there as in a very deplorable condition. Since the death of MAXIMILIAN, the conduct of the Mexicans has been very overbearing.

BREVET Major-General POPP has ordered that the Headquarters of the District of Georgia, and of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, be removed from Macon, to Atlanta, Ga.

BREVET Major John R. Edie, Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Platte, having completed the duties assigned him at those Headquarters, and having received instructions to report in person at the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., has been relieved from duty on the staff of Brevet Major-General Augur, Commanding the Department.

SPEECH OF GENERAL RAWLINS.

The speech of Brevet Major-General JOHN A. RAWLINS, chief of General GRANT's staff, delivered at Galena, Ill., last month, has attracted considerable attention from the fact that General RAWLINS is and was, during the whole war, on the most intimate terms with General GRANT, and is therefore supposed to reflect the views of the head of the Army. General RAWLINS makes the following points in his speech:

1. The power and duty of Congress and the President as the law-making power to protect and guard the American Union, and to preserve inviolate the republican form of the National and State Government, and the rights, liberties, and property of the whole people.

2. That the condition of the country after the close of the war, and the refusal of the provisional or temporary governments to secure and protect the rights and liberties of the freedmen, demanded of Congress the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill without which these people would have remained subject to all the disabilities, with none of the protections of slavery.

3. That a Rebellion was undertaken to establish a Government having as its basis the perpetuity of human slavery. That in dealing with the Rebellion the United States, with great forbearance, during nearly three years, omitted to strike slavery, as it might have done, and that when it did so, it destroyed the chattel character of the slave, made him a full freeman, and, as such, entitled to an equality in political and civil rights with all other freemen. To have given the negroes freedom, without political equality, would have exhibited the anomaly of four millions of freemen, neither citizens nor aliens, subject to the laws, and yet not entitled to their full protection.

4. That the governments instituted by the President in the Rebel States having failed in almost every essential to adapt their Constitutions to the republican form made necessary by the change in the political character of so many millions of the people of those States, it was the duty of Congress to inquire into these organizations, and, finding them both illegal and anti-republican, to refuse them representation. That it was in the power and it was the duty of Congress to sweep from existence any and all governments in any States that were anti-republican, as these governments in the Rebel States were, and to provide for the establishment of other governments therein, on the basis of republican equality.

5. That Congress was correct in its decisions that any governments in these States denying suffrage to all freemen without distinction of race or color, were illegal and anti-republican, and is justified in denying representation to those States until they do grant suffrage to the people without such distinctions.

6. The right of suffrage is the only secure means by which any person can protect his liberty, and that it cannot be denied to the colored people, who, in most of the States, if not all, constitute the majority of those who proved steadfast to the Union, and fought in the ranks of its armies, without a denial of the republican principles upon which the Government is founded.

7. That the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the last Congress was an indispensable necessity created by the war; that Congress did right in proposing it, and in making its ratification a prerequisite of the recognition of any government in the Rebel States. That the amendment in all its parts—the declaration of citizenship, the limitation of representation to those admitted to suffrage, the inviolability of the national debt, the repudiation of the Rebel debt, the disfranchisement of those Rebels who had added official perjury to treason—was wise and just, and of its necessity there can be no doubt.

8. That the Reconstruction Acts of the last Congress were the result of a wise exercise of the unquestionable power of the law-making branch of the Government; that the military provisions of the acts are no more violations of liberty than the employment of the Army for the suppression of the Rebellion, and that the South must accept the situation fully and unreservedly.

9. That reconstruction and restoration of the whole Union are eminently desirable; that it must be accomplished before there can be a full return to all the blessings of a wise and economical administration of the affairs of the Government; that there is no portion of the people who more earnestly desire such restoration than the Army generally, or the five commanders of the military districts; that the Union thus restored upon the broad and enduring basis of the political equality of all freemen, the future glory and safety of the nation will be secured beyond all danger.

10. That all Northern States which have not established impartial suffrage should do so without delay.

THE LATE GENERAL MEAGHER.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, late Brigadier-General U. S. V., Secretary and Acting Governor of Montana Territory, was drowned at Fort Benton, Nebraska, July 1st. General Meagher was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1823. Owing to the prominent part he took in politics, he was banished for life to Van Dieman's Land, whence he escaped and came to this country. General Meagher commanded a company of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment in 1861, and was subsequently Colonel of a regiment and commanding officer of the Irish Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. In the field, when the General rode about, he was usually accompanied by an orderly carrying the Irish flag, so that he, as well as that green flag, were well known throughout the corps to which he was attached. General Meagher has led a very eventful life, and recently received the appointment of Secretary of Montana, which position he held at the time of his death.

SECOND Lieutenant Henry Norton, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty as Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the county of Galveston, Texas, and First Lieutenant George C. Cram, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, detailed in his place.

NEW BOOKS.

COLLEGE LIFE. Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., LL.D. New York: Harper & Brothers.

In this volume are collected the baccalaureate discourses addressed by Dr. Olin, late President of the Wesleyan University, to the young men under his charge during the last years of his life. They embody his mature and comprehensive views in relation to mental and moral culture, resulting from an experience of nearly twenty-five years spent in colleges, and their suggestions and counsels deserve the careful consideration of the under-graduates and alumni of the colleges of our land.

BENCH AND BAR. L. J. Bigelow. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This book purports to be a complete digest of the wit, humor, asperities, and amenities of the law, and is illustrated throughout. The majority of the portraits, however, are poor likenesses, but the typography of the work is very good. It is sometimes rather difficult to agree with the taste of our author in his selection, as, for instance, when he puts down Mr. Webster's speech about the water-fall one hundred and fifty feet high, as a bit of wit or suppressed humor; but still he has succeeded in making a book which will have its share of popularity with general readers as well as with lawyers.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. Globe Edition Dickens' Works. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

The Globe Edition of Dickens' works now being sent forth from the publishing house of Messrs. Hurd and Houghton, is one of the most meritorious of the cheap editions of that author now before the public. In looking over the present volume one cannot but be surprised that a book so well gotten up in every particular can be sold for the moderate sum of a dollar and a half. The illustrations, of which there are four, one at the commencement of each of the four volumes of the book, are from designs by Darley and Gilbert, those by the former artist being executed in that pleasing style which has made him so deservedly popular. The single design furnished by Gilbert, "Mr. Pickwick's Courtship," does not possess much merit, and is hardly worthy of a place in a book containing designs of so meritorious an artist as Darley. The type of this edition is fine, large, and clear, and is, moreover, printed at the Riverside Press. In view of these facts, we recommend such of our readers as desire a good, cheap edition of Dickens' works to send at once for copies of the Globe edition.

MR. WYNARD'S WARD. By Holme Lee, forms another of Harper & Brothers' library of select novels. As the author is well known in connection with "Sylvan Holt's Daughter," which had such an extended sale; "Annie Warleigh's Fortune," and other deeply interesting novels, the present story will undoubtedly find a large number of readers.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D. In Three Volumes. Vol. I pp. 667. Harper & Brothers.

Dr. Draper, the well-known author of several elementary text-books in science, which are said to be useful helps in the instruction of children, has at length essayed "fresh fields and pastures new" in an elaborate history of the American Rebellion. To one who knows the previous labors of Dr. Draper, there will be nothing strange, but something very entertaining and instructive in the present volume. A person, however, to whom Draper is but an empty name, and who does not know what to expect, will probably be so completely puzzled by the scheme and the machinery of the book as to have no idea what is the main subject discussed.

Indeed, while, as an encyclopedic contribution to human knowledge in general (with no special reference to any country, or any age, least of all, to the American Civil War), this treatise may be cordially welcomed and pleasurable to read, its title is a most palpable misnomer. If this present volume should be called, for example, "History of Everything but the American Civil War," it would be both a more apposite and a more accurate description of it than its present title. It is, at best, a "Series of Scientific Notes on America," and on other countries, too. It is only by a reference to the title-page that we learn that Vol. I. "contains the Causes of the War, and the Events Preparatory to It, up to the close of President Buchanan's Administration." Now, we will subjoin, in perfect good faith and candor, a specimen or two of these causes:

In the infancy of physical knowledge it was supposed that the winds are the causes of the weather, one wind bringing a clear sky, another clouds and rain. They were imagined to be some mysterious manner a propulsion of air. Classical mythology feigned that each wind was due to a personified being: thus Zephyrus impelled the West wind by the fanning motion of his sike butterfly wings, or that they escaped from a cave in the land of storms, where King Zelus kept them confined. But winds are not the causes of atmospheric variations—they are the effects. Nor are they produced by propulsions which originate in aspiration.

If the reader is not quite sure what all this has to do with the question, we will try him with another extract:

When the Liverpool and Manchester railway was built, a prize of \$2,500 occasioned the invention of Stephenson's locomotive. The bystanders could hardly believe their eyes when they saw it running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. A reward of \$100,000 offered by the English Parliament for finding the longitude at sea, led to the invention and perfection of Harrison's chronometer, and the desired object was accomplished.

Now, all this may seem to show that the book is to be made fun of; but we are perfectly serious. We have read the volume with great pleasure, and look eagerly for its successors. Any book so clearly and beautifully printed as this, on fine white paper, and treating of sensible subjects by a sensible man, is readable. All we say is that it has not much more to do with the "Causes of the War" than with the question "Who built the Pyramids?" These quotations are random ones, selected by a chance opening of the book in two places. We assure our readers that of the first 350 pages, from 250 to 300 are precisely of the character just exemplified. The remainder of the book gets upon the Slavery question, though with an occasional rush back to coins, birds, insects, rains, trees mastodon bones, Euclid, Asdrubal, Alhazen, Cleopatra, and other chief contents of the volume.

This book, then, may very well be the "Chemistry and Physiology of the War," a "Treatise on the War from a Botanical Standpoint," or something of the kind. But as

to discriminating between what were and what were not the causes of the war, it does nothing of the kind. For all that, it is pleasant and instructive reading, and people will, apparently, do very well indeed to buy it.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, May, 1867.

DEAR CHARLIE.—You remember how in the days of long ago we read together the story of Mary Queen of Scots. How we wondered at the traditions of that marvellous beauty and lively wit that, fascinating alike soldiers, scholars, and courtiers, made her as much the Queen of Hearts as she was of the realm over which she ruled. And as we walked by the brookside after school hours, or over the hills of a Saturday afternoon, did we not invest the scenery around us with an imaginary interest borrowed from our readings, and, clothing the woods and valleys with the weavings of our fancy, almost believe we were in Scotland among the lakes and fields hallowed by the "twilight of her memory?" Was there not, oo, a blue-eyed, pale-faced girl for whom you gathered wild flowers, and in whose features you were wont to trace a resemblance to the Mary of our history? Looking forward along the wealth of years, that lay before us radiant in the sunlight of youth and hope, did we not boldly vow to cross the ocean some day to wander in the shades of Linlithgow, and glide over the dark waters of Loch Leven. It was that tendency to the romantic that made us soldiers. It creates more warriors than does ambition; for the boy who sighs to fight like a knight of old for the ribbon of his lady-love, will, as a man, walk gayly forth to die for a principle under the flag of his country.

The love of romance has not yet died out within me, though my matured judgment may approve of the hard policy that sacrificed the Catholic Mary Stuart, and, under Elizabeth, made England great. Thus it was that I felt a genuine touch of the older enthusiasm as, under the influence of the recollections I have described, and with a laugh at the years that have rolled by so lightly since we were boys together, I crossed High Bridge this morning, and made my way down the Canongate to Holyrood Palace.

Before me, just where the street debouched into a wide plain, bounded by hills, rose a large quadrangular building of dark gray stone, flanked at the corners by round gothic towers, and having within an open court, around which ran a gloomy, heavily-arched corridor. There was an air of loneliness about the place that hardly prepared me for the statement that one side of the palace is still fitted up for the use of the royal family, and that another part of it is annually occupied by the Queen's representative in Scotland, the Lord High Chancellor. Queen Victoria was here a few years ago, and the suite of rooms then inhabited by her remains pretty much as she left them, awaiting another visit from her or a subsequent sovereign. The palace has been repaired and improved from time to time, but still that atmosphere which some one has called the "eleventh century air" pervades the whole structure. Nor is this diminished as you look through one of the doors and catch a glimpse of the interior of the roofless chapel at Holyrood, to which the palace is joined. In the street, in front of the gateway, stands an elaborately-carved stone fountain, the exact duplicate of the one nearly destroyed by Hawley's dragoons at Linlithgow Palace, the birthplace of Mary. Holyrood has been kept in fine order by the Hamilton family, whose Duke is by appointment its keeper. The grandfather of the present Duke, a gentleman of great wealth and the most refined taste, increased the reputation his family enjoyed for their devotion to royalty by collecting many relics of the Stuarts, and it is to him that the world is indebted for most that is now left to remind us of Queen Mary.

Passing a red-coated soldier on guard at the sallyport, we paid our entrance fee, and, turning to the left, were ushered up a flight of stairs to the picture gallery. Here is hung a number of most peculiar pictures, purporting to be the portraits of all the Scottish kings down from Fergus the First. The execution of these was a political job, committed by contract to the hands of an artist who was to have £2,000 and two years to finish them. It is to be regretted that this collection is allowed to remain here. The sight of it and the knowledge of its history somewhat dulls the edge of curiosity with which one enters the building. The guide beckons, and you follow him to the story above into a suite of apartments guiltless of carpets, but the walls of which are partly covered with ancient tapestry. These are Lord Darnley's apartments, and from his bedroom winds the private staircase opening into Mary's bed-chamber, and up which Darnley conducted the assassins of Rizzio, the Queen's secretary. On the walls hang portraits of Charles I. and his children, also those of Henrietta, Charles Edward, and the Duke of Hamilton (beheaded after the battle of Dorchester), and those of other characters long familiar to readers of English history. Many of these pictures are well painted, and are, no doubt, authentic likenesses. There, too, is a portrait of Lord Darnley, and it seems not very difficult to find in his features indications of that irresolution, cowardice, and vice that made him a tool, conspirator, and assassin, and, finally, such a troublesome incubus that his violent death appeared a natural result of his constitutional infirmities. Against the wall stand the chairs used by Mary and other Stuarts, and there, too, is her cabinet of inlaid wood, with its secret drawers which you open and finger with a strange sense of being thus brought nearer her. Now we ascend the public stairway, and enter Queen Mary's ante-chamber. This room was the scene of the violent interviews between her and John Knox, originating in court scandal and violent personal sermons, and always terminating on the one side in tears and sobs, and on the other in more violent sermons and renewed abuse. And here the interest deepens, for by your political inclinations what they may, when you are thus brought to the very spot whereon occurred events of which you have heard and read so much, the intervening years roll backward and, stripped of the historian's sophistry, there is before you the spectacle of a weak but lovely and fascinating woman, who, beset by plots and counterplots, is the one bright centre around which violence, reckless ambition, crime, and unscrupulous state-

craft circle in maddening and entangling confusion.* To you she is a Queen, bullied by a coarse fanatic whom she is powerless to punish, and again you feel stirring within you the old chivalric sympathy for a beautiful, helpless woman. Let us enter her bed chamber. On the right of the door is the fire-place, and near it, fenced in by a brass railing, stands Mary's bed, with the same furniture, coverlet, and pillow she last used while here, and pinned to the pillow is a moth-eaten remnant of the woolen blanket of the bedding. The bedstead is of dark wood, with four small fluted posts supporting a tester hung with dark crimson damask. The coverlet and valance are also of crimson damask, and the hangings, valance, spread, and pillow, are trimmed with green silk fringe, the whole much decayed by time. On a stand by the bed is a baby-basket, sent her by Elizabeth on the birth of James I., and near it Mary's favorite easy chair. Above the mantel hangs a portrait of Elizabeth, and opposite is a fine picture of Mary herself. Near the window is a work-stand, and on it a work-box covered with embroidery worked by her own hands. There are other articles familiar to her daily use, but the chief interest centres in the bed; and while the old oak floor and time-stained walls and hangings carry you centuries back, the general aspect of the room and the disposition of the furniture is so natural that you feel almost in Mary's presence, and keep silent or speak only in whispers as if awaiting her coming. The footfalls approaching from the ante-room seem those of the former occupants, but the slow undulations of the musty bed-hangings silently attract your attention and forcibly recall the past. How tragic the domestic history of which this room was the scene! Darnley's jealousy and brutality, Mary's grief, tears, and unavailing regrets, and all the daily strife ending in two murders, are now vividly before you. Nor do you forget the handsome young foreigner who, infatuated by Mary's beauty and deceived by a condescension that meant only kindness, secreted himself under that very bed, and, having been pardoned for the first offence, was dragged forth a second time to perish on the scaffold. In the wall parallel to the bed, and but a step from its foot, are two narrow doors, one opening from Darnley's staircase, the other into the Queen's private supper-room. You enter the room, and in a corner see the marble block on which Mary knelt when she was married to Darnley. There is also Darnley's cuirass, and on the walls preserved in frames are remnants of the silk hangings that formerly adorned the walls. Before you is the small table on which was spread that last fatal supper, the events of which you recall without difficulty. There sits Mary in all the abandon of private life. The servants have been sent away, and Rizzio is singing of Italy. The Queen's natural brother, and six or eight other guests, mostly ladies of the court, are listening and drinking wine. The room is full already, and you instinctively step into the corner to make room for him whose hurried footsteps you hear on the stairway. A quick tread, scarcely time for a second to follow, and a mailed hand pushes aside the curtains that hide the bed-chamber. The music has stopped, and a sickly apprehension spreads over the faces of the party. You sink further into the corner as several armed men crowd into the room, urged on by others whose heads appear through the door. Rizzio springs to the Queen's side, a hand is stretched out to drag him away, the women scream, and as Rizzio on his knees clings despairingly to Mary's skirts, she pleads and commands by turns. But prayers and commands are alike unheeded; she herself is threatened with violence. The table is overturned, and amid the crash and savage oaths, you see by the last gleams of the expiring light the glistenings of the daggers that rain down in rapid and repeated succession into the body of the quivering Italian, who clasps the knees of the sovereign powerless to save him. The air seems so close now that you pass rapidly out, but in the ante-chamber, at the head of another stairway, you see a broad blood stain that marks the spot where Rizzio's body lay, through the whole of that dreadful night, bleeding from two score wounds, while his Queen, who "would weep no more," was brooding in the adjoining chamber of vengeance.

I lean on the window and find the balmy spring breeze very welcome as, coming over the blue hills of Scotland into this musty room, it stirs the moldy hangings and freshens the air so full of such sad recollections. But that breeze seems in its freshness to come from my dear native land, which with youthful, giant-like tread is wheeling grandly into line with other nations, with no shame on her forehead nor spot on her shield, for within her borders deeds of violence and blood, at the promptings of private ambition or at the suggestions of a class, are unknown, and death is the price, not too dear, that some have paid to secure the happiness of a people.

REGULAR.

* In building the Scottish House of Parliament on the site of the old cemetery at Edinburgh the equestrian statue of Charles Second was oddly enough placed directly over the grave of John Knox. There appears to be a sort of retribution in this having Mary's most troublesome subject weighed down by the statue of her lineal descendant.

THE Fourth of July was celebrated at Fort Columbus—Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. Wallen commanding—by the following ceremonies: Battalion parade, at 11:45 A. M.; National salute, with appropriate National airs, 12 M.; the troops then formed in three sides of a square. Part Second: 1. Prayer, by Chaplain; 2. Overture, Post Band; 3. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, Sergeant P. J. Peters; 4. Overture, Post Band; 5. Original oration to the soldiers, by Private Victor P. Haulenbeck; 6. Overture, Post Band; 7. Original poem, "Hail to America," by Private Charles Henderson; 8. "Star Spangled Banner," by the troops of the garrison.

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. REEVES, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Fifth Military District.

On the Fourth of July the corner-stone of the monument to be erected to the fallen soldiers and sailors of Michigan, who fell during the Rebellion, was laid with appropriate Masonic and other ceremonies.

THE CHIVINGTON MASSACRE.

DURING the Spring and Summer of 1864 some of the Indians in the Territory of Colorado were exceedingly troublesome. Much stock had been stolen from the settlers and from emigrants, and numerous murders had been committed. A large force of Regular and Volunteer troops were stationed at different points to preserve order, but the detachments were so widely separated as to be of no assistance to each other, and comparatively of little use in the country. Vigorous efforts were being made to secure the friendship of the Indians, and agents were specially commissioned for that purpose. Many of the chiefs who had been brought over to the side of peace were engaged in converting the tribes, with good show of success. It was a hard matter to discover which one of the tribes was especially responsible for the depredations, and consequently all were censured. Every Indian was considered an enemy, and soldiers and settlers shot them down whenever the opportunity occurred. Even the Indian spies sent out from the forts by commanding officers frequently complained of being shot at by whites while on their secret missions.

On the 4th of September, 1864, after certain depredations had been committed by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, instigated by white men (as proven subsequently), three Cheyennes were brought prisoners to Fort Lyon, then commanded by Major Wynkoop, of the First Colorado Cavalry. These prisoners represented that they came as commissioners from their chiefs, who were desirous of securing peace. They also stated that some white women and children were held prisoners at their camp, whom they were anxious to surrender. Major Wynkoop immediately started for this camp with one hundred and twenty-five men, and the prisoners were delivered to him. The chiefs then desired to make peace with him, but he had not authority to treat with them. He, however, brought in seven of the principal chiefs to confer with higher authority, and, while awaiting explicit instructions from the Department Commander, he was instructed to deal with the tribe as his judgment dictated. He accordingly induced the chiefs to bring their families to the vicinity of Fort Lyon, to surrender their arms and stolen property, and become prisoners of war until he received further orders regarding them. All this was complied with by the Cheyennes, and for many days Major Wynkoop fed the tribe on prisoners' rations. In November this officer was superseded in the command of Fort Lyon by Major S. J. Anthony, of the same regiment. The new commander continued to treat the Cheyennes as prisoners for some time, but eventually, when provisions were getting scarce, he restored them their arms and sent them about thirty miles away from the fort to enable them to subsist themselves by hunting. By his direction, they encamped on Sand Creek to await the decision of the Department Commander, and to learn whether they were in future to live at peace or war with the whites.

At this time the Cheyenne village consisted of 100 lodges, containing 500 persons, of whom between one and two hundred were warriors, and the remainder women and children, and six or eight lodges of Arapahoes, averaging five persons—men, women and children—to a lodge. These Indians, from the time of the first interview with Major Wynkoop, had conducted themselves in perfect good faith, and no complaint whatever had been made in regard to them. They were under the protection of, and were quietly awaiting orders from, the Department Commander. So clearly was their position recognized that one of the Indian agents had presented the Chief Black Kettle with an American flag, and instructed him in case he encountered strange troops to hoist that flag with a white one under it. Frequent communication was kept up with the fort, and Government employees and authorized traders were often sent to their village by Major Anthony.

This was the condition of things when, on the morning of the 23rd of November, Colonel J. M. Chivington, of the First Colorado Cavalry, appeared at Fort Lyon at the head of 700 mounted men. Colonel Chivington was commander of the District of Colorado, and consequently was entirely beyond the limits of his command, Fort Lyon being in Arkansas. His forces consisted of the Third Colorado Cavalry, one battalion of the First regiment, and four pieces of artillery. He was in search of Indians to kill, and had, while on the march, taken the precaution to stop all travel on the road he was pursuing, and had even turned back the mail coaches, lest the Indians should be apprised of his coming. At Fort Lyon he announced his intention to attack the Cheyenne village on Sand Creek. The officers of the garrison informed him that those Indians were friendly, and were at the time looked upon as being under Government protection. He replied that he had come out to kill Indians, and insisted upon attacking the Cheyennes. He finally persuaded Major Anthony, who, while he had protected the Indians, had no friendship for them, to join the expedition with upwards of 100 men. On the night of the 23rd this force marched all right, and about sunrise appeared in front of the peaceful Indian village. Black Kettle, seeing strange troops, hoisted the Stars and Stripes on top of his lodge, with the white emblem of peace beneath it, as he had been instructed to do. John S. Smith, a white United States interpreter, who had been sent from the fort two days before, hastened to meet the troops, but was driven back. The village was speedily surrounded by the troops, and Colonel Chivington directed them to commence firing upon its inhabitants. He had previously instructed his men to take no prisoners, but to secure all the plunder they could.

The poor frightened Indians huddled together in front of their lodges, not knowing what to do. A volley of bullets and numerous charges of grape speedily scattered them, and men, women, and children were soon flying across the prairie in all directions, vainly seeking shelter from the hail of shot and shell poured upon them. A number of them were driven into Sand Creek, where they tried to screen themselves under the banks, but a shower of leaden hail soon found them out, and stretched most of them dead upon the ground. A few of the warriors made the best fight they could, and endeavored to protect their wives and little ones, but all in vain. In a very brief space seventy Indians lay dead on this one spot. In other parts of the field infuriated troopers were riding down their prey, and all were slaughtered who were overtaken. The blood

of the decrepid old man was mingled with that of the babe at its dead mother's breast. One woman who was fleeing with her two little babes, received a mortal wound, and rather than that her innocent little ones should fall into the hands of the pursuing demons, drew her knife and cut both their throats, herself expiring as they fell at her feet. One little child, scarcely able to walk, was striving to overtake his fleeing parents, when a trooper dismounted and fired at him. He missed his mark, and the little naked babe hurried on. Another trooper dismounted, saying he could "fetch him," and discharged his rifle, but still the little fellow was unharmed. Still a third trooper essayed the murder, and with a steadier aim discharged his piece, and this time the helpless child fell, shot through the heart. With the rout of the Indians commenced a series of horrors which were never equaled. The dead were scalped and mutilated in a manner almost incredible. The persons of the dying and the dead women were outraged in a manner which cannot be described. Such acts of barbarity never before disgraced the records of a civilized nation. For more than two hours after the fighting ceased this work of savage barbarity continued, sanctioned and encouraged by the officers, who either coolly looked on or themselves assisted in it. When thirst for blood was sated the troops marched back to their homes, boasting of their fiendish achievements, and carrying with them Indian scalps and other trophies still more horrible.

Colonel Chivington, in his report of this transaction, boasted that 500 Indians were slain, and that the tribe was exterminated. This was a mistake, however, as those who visited the scene immediately afterward, could find but between 125 and 150 dead. Of these two-thirds were women and children. All had been scalped, and their bodies frightfully mutilated. Nine soldiers were killed by the Indians and forty wounded. A large amount of plunder was secured by Colonel Chivington from the Indian camp, including 250 horses and a large number of buffalo robes, valued at from \$20 to \$30 each. None of this property was ever accounted for to the Government. On the contrary, most of the horses were forthwith run off to New Mexico, escorted by soldiers of Colonel Chivington's command, and the robes were hawked about the streets of Colorado towns.

Immediately after this terrible massacre of Indians who had always been recognized as friendly, a storm of indignation was raised at the East which even the bloodthirsty residents of the frontier recognized as just. The Committee on the Conduct of the War investigated the matter, and the most virulent Indian hater of Colorado was forced to admit that any attack on the Cheyennes was entirely uncalled for. The only reason given why Colonel Chivington should perpetrate the deed was that he was a candidate for Congress, and hoped to gain popularity among the exterminationists of the Territory. A portion of his command was only enlisted for one hundred days, and as their time was about to expire, he resolved to give them a taste of the blood he had promised them, and so secure their votes in the pending campaign. The Committee, in submitting their report, characterize this as the most cruel, wanton, unprovoked slaughter on record, and stigmatize Colonel Chivington as a base and cowardly man, unworthy to wear the uniform of the Government, and recommended that he be held to answer for his crimes before the proper tribunal. No action was taken on this recommendation, and notice is occasionally made to the effect that this infamous creature is still on the border, and figuring in more "expeditions against the Indians."

It was shown during the investigation of this massacre that one of the causes which led to it was the policy of the then Governor (Evans), who had issued proclamation after proclamation, calling for volunteers to fight Indians, authorizing citizens to shoot them down wherever they found them, and specially directing their attention to the "plunder" of which the Indians were possessed. As Governors Meagher, of Montana, and Hunt, of Colorado, are now adopting a similar policy, another massacre may shortly be expected, provided another Chivington can be found.—*New York Times.*

ORDNANCE AT THE EXPOSITION.

The following is an extract from a private letter received at the Bureau of Ordnance, dated Grand Hotel, Paris, June 14, 1867:

One of the first items of interest that I found here was the old 3-inch bronze gun that we fired at the Washington Navy-yard in 1856 or 1857. The same gun was fired at the Washington Arsenal by Major Bell in 1855, and the same year it went to England and was fired at Shooburness by the Ordnance Select Committee. After that it went back to America, and in 1858 it was sold to the Mexican Liberal Government. It is now placed at the entrance to General Le Bruff's office (Commander-in-Chief of Artillery), as captured by the French at Puebla, Mexico, by Maximilian, and presented by the Empress to the French government. It has our name engraved upon it. I thought this item might interest you as it was in this gun the first firing was made with our projectiles before government.

I find in the English department of the Exposition one of their 12-inch guns, a muzzle-loader weighing twenty-three tons, rifled with nine bands 2 1/2 inches wide, and nine grooves 1 1/2 inch wide, 1 1/2 of an inch deep, with increasing twist ending in one turn in thirty-seven feet. It has never been fired.

There is also one of their 9-inch 12 1/2 ton guns, with six bands and grooves, grooves 1 1/2 inch wide, and 1 1/2 of an inch deep, increasing twist, one turn in twenty-four feet. This is one of the guns you mentioned to me. The officers in charge did not seem well posted as to their endurance. They are using the button projectile, and from their mode of construction must strain guns badly except when they give a large amount of windage.

I have also examined Krupp's Bossamer steel guns. The 14-inch gun that so much has been said about, the barrel is only twelve feet long, the butt being taken up by the breech-loading apparatus which is very complicated, and I think entirely out of proportion with the gun. He has several smaller guns here, all breech-loaders. There were two of his men in charge, but their knowledge of their en-

durance and accuracy was so indifferent I could come to no conclusion. They told me he was now preparing to manufacture muzzle loaders.

So far as the French are concerned they make a very poor show. Their rifled ordnance for the army are all bronzed guns 3 1/2-10, 4 3/4, and 6 inches with a very rapid twist. They exhibit one 8 8 10 inch Navy gun, a cast-iron gun very short and light, reinforced on the Parrott plan. I think they are worse off than any other nation, so far as I am able to judge, in ordnance. Their projectiles are perfectly horrible.

I had an excellent opportunity to get all the measurements of the English guns, as there are drawings of each gun with the dimensions. The officers are very attentive and give you all the information in their power. So far as one can judge from the Exposition the English government are far ahead in rifled ordnance.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE U. S. steamer *Winooski* is to go out of commission at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

THE Light House Inspector for the Northern Pacific district, is ordered to make his headquarters at the Columbia river, probably at Astoria,

THE Collector of Customs at Astoria has received notice that the Revenue Cutter *Joe Lane*, is ordered to Columbia river where she is to be put in active service.

THE *Marblehead* arrived at Aspinwall, N. G., on the 20th inst., from Curacao (12th inst.), via Maracaibo (16th inst.), relieving the *Oseola*, which vessel will proceed to St. Croix, via Curacao.

PAYMASTER H. Bridge, Chief of the Bureau of Provision and Clothing, has been ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth Navy-yards, and make an inspection of the Paymaster's Department in those yards.

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.—The *Idaho* will be taken out of dock about the 1st of August. The *Saratoga* will be ready to go into commission next week. The *Portsmouth* is still awaiting orders. The *Minnesota* is waiting for a crew. The *Don* is awaiting orders. The *Massachusetts* will sail in a few days. Paymaster John Furey, has reported for duty on the *Quinnebaug*. The *Quinnebaug* is still without orders, although it is probable she will sail for Brazil.

THE U. S. steamer *Aroostook*, Lieutenant-Commander Beardslee, was at Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, on May 7th. Officers and crew well. Forty-three days from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on her way to China. No other American men-of-war at Simon's Bay or at Cape Town on the 18th May, 1867. The U. S. steamer *Wachusett* was daily expected at the Cape of Good Hope from China, and the *Iroquois*, *Unadilla*, and *Penobscot* from the United States.

THE Nofolk, Va., *Journal* says: We learn that the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear-Admiral Palmer commanding, left the Gosport Navy-yard, on the 4th inst., under sealed orders, ostensibly for the West Indies. It is now ascertained to a certainty that she proceeds direct to Mexico, and her sudden mission there has doubtless been occasioned by the death of Maximilian, and in view of any complications that may grow out of that sad event, and the importance of our Government being properly represented in the case of future difficulties that may arise.

On the 1st of July the new order went into effect at the various Navy-yards by which the duties of each bureau is distinctly defined, and by which each is required to estimate for and pay from its own funds the cost necessary to carry out its duties as defined. The general administration of the Navy-yards will be under the sole control of the bureau of yards and docks. The following is a list of the various Bureaus: Bureau of yards and docks; Bureau of equipment and recruiting; Bureau of navigation; Bureau of ordnance; Bureau of construction and repair; Bureau of steam engineering; Bureau of provisions and clothing; Bureau of medicines and surgery.

THE funeral of Rear-Admiral George F. Pearson, U. S. Navy, took place at 5 p. m., July 3d, from the Unitarian Church, Portsmouth, N. H. The religious ceremonies were performed by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, Rev. Dr. Lambert, late chaplain U. S. Navy, and Rev. Mr. Davies. The military escort consisted of Company I, Third U. S. Artillery, under the command of Major Fuller, U. S. Army, two companies of Marines under the command of First Lieutenant Henry J. Bishop, U. S. Marine Corps, and a detachment of sailors from the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, the whole being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Jones, U. S. Marine Corps. The Army and Navy officers of the Portsmouth Station, and a number from Boston, also attended the funeral. The pall-bearers were Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. Navy; Brigadier-General William A. Gates, U. S. Army; Surgeon Charles Chase, U. S. Navy; Commander William G. Temple, U. S. Navy; Gustavus V. Fox, Esq., late Assistant Secretary U. S. Navy; Alfred Jones, Esq.; Jacob Jenness, Esq.; and Ichabod Goodwin, Esq. The remains were interred in a vault at the Portsmouth Cemetery.

THE U. S. frigate *Potomac* arrived off the Capes of the Delaware on the morning of the 1st inst., and at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on the 4th, having sailed from Pensacola, Fla., on the morning of the 15th of June. She experienced fine weather during almost the entire cruise. The *Potomac* sailed from New York in August, 1861, for the Gulf of Mexico; was engaged on blockading duty for some time; was afterward used as a store ship at Ship Island, and for the last three years has been laying at anchor off the Pensacola Navy-yard employed as the receiving ship of the Gulf Squadron. Her officers are as follows: Captain, John De Camp; Acting Master Charles Courtney, Executive Officer; Acting Master James M. Williams, Navigator; Acting Ensigns, Andrew W. McCleary, John Boyle, John Greenhalgh; Paymaster, George

A. Lyon; Surgeon, Edward M. Stein; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John D. Malone; Captain's Clerk, Edward W. De Camp; Paymaster's Clerk, Henry McManus; Mates, W. H. Bolton and Thomas W. Bonsall. The *Potomac* is to take the place of the *Constellation*, which has for a long time been used as the Receiving ship at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. The latter named vessel is to be put out of commission.

THE sloop-of-war *Jamestown* arrived at San Francisco on the 7th of June, after a passage of sixty-six days from Panama. On the 19th of last December, the yellow fever made its appearance on board the vessel, then lying in the harbor of Panama. Between that date and the 23d of May ultimo, there were forty-eight cases and twenty-one deaths. On the upward passage, there were twenty-one cases of fever and six deaths. Surgeon Marius Duval and Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Du Bois were attached to the ship at the breaking out of the disease; the former took the fever and was sent home February 1st; the latter was detached for other duty March 12th. Acting Assistant Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh was ordered from Mare Island, and joined the ship at Panama, February 27th, and Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood came out from New York, reporting for duty on board March 2d. The two last-named officers are still attached. Dr. Bloodgood, Ensigns Barnes and Carey, had the fever on the passage up, and recovered. The pestilence was of a very malignant type, generally assuming the low congestive form, and speedily running to the stage of *black vomit*. No new cases developed after passing the parallel of twenty-three degrees north, and reaching a colder temperature; and those under treatment had an unusually rapid recovery. Following is the list of officers of the *Jamestown*: Lieutenant-Commander, Charles J. McDougal; Surgeon, D. Bloodgood; Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. T. T. Marsh; Acting Ensigns, T. Elliott, R. H. Carey, H. Lindsey, L. Barnes and J. Wilson; Mate, A. Fairbanks; Captain's Clerk, L. A. Jones. She has eighty-five officers and men, carries five guns, and registers 988 tons.

THE Light-house Board has issued the following notices to mariners:

United States of America—Potomac River, Virginia.—Official information is hereby given, that a screw-pile light-house has been erected at Upper Cedar Point, in the Potomac River, to take the place of the light-vessel now stationed there. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 20th July, 1867. The light house stands on the shoal, in three feet water, mean tide, distant 250 yards N. W. from the position heretofore occupied by the light-vessel and with deep water within 150 yards of it. The iron-work of the foundation is painted red, the superstructure is painted white. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fifth order, and can be seen, whenever the light-house is open, at the upper or lower bend in the river.

Fixed Light on Terkolei Island.—The light is a fixed white light, elevated forty-one feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles. The light-house is built on Terkolei Island, on the east coast of the Strait, in latitude 0 deg. 58' min. N., longitude 104 deg. 19 1/2 min. east of Greenwich.

Fixed Light on Sauo Island.—The light is a fixed white light, elevated 118 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles. The light-house is built on the east extremity of Sauo Island, in latitude 1 deg. 45' min. N., longitude 104 deg. 10 1/2 min. east of Greenwich.

Mediterranean—Messina Strait.—Fixed Light on Cape Del Armi.—Official information has been received at this office that, from the 1st day of June, 1867, a light would be exhibited from the point of Cape del Armi, on the coast of Calabria. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 312 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of thirteen miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The tower is octagonal, of white stucco, a little elevated above the keeper's dwelling. The position, as given, is in latitude 37 deg. 57 1/2 min. N., longitude 15 deg. 41 min. east of Greenwich. The light is intended to serve as a guide to vessels entering the Strait of Messina from the southward.

Messina Port.—Alteration in Position of Light at Entrance.—Also, from the 1st day of June, 1867, the light at the entrance of the Port of Messina would be removed to a tower recently erected on the southeast angle of Fort San Salvatore, at a distance of thirty-one feet from its former position. The light is now elevated sixty-four feet above the level of the sea. The tower is square and painted white.

England—South Coast.—Temporary Lights at Spithead.—With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 8, dated February 4, 1867, relative to two white lights being exhibited on the pile pier erected on the Sand-head, midway between Ryde and No-Man's Land Shoal, this is to give notice, that from the 1st day of June, 1867, a fixed red light will be exhibited from the extremity of the pier, and the two small white lights at present exhibited will be discontinued.

West Indies.—Light on Bokel Cay.—It has been officially reported that the light on Bokel Cay, Turneffe Cays, on the coast of Belize, is not in existence.

Mediterranean—Adriatic.—Fixed Light on Moriar—Port Augusta.—Official information has been received at this office, that from the 17th day of August, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Mortar Island, at the entrance of Port Augusta, Losini Island. The light is a fixed white and red light, elevated thirty-six feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of nine miles. The white portion of the light is visible from seaward between the bearings N. by W. 33 1/2 min. and E. by N. 33 1/2 min., and the red portion between the bearings E. by N. 1/2 min. and S. W., or about the entrance of the port. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The tower is stone, twenty-five feet high, painted with red and white bands; it is built on the west extremity of the island, in latitude 41 deg. 33 1/2 min. N., longitude 14 deg. 25 min. east of Greenwich.

Fixed Light on Santa Croce Rock.—Also, that from the 5th day of May, 1867, a light would be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on the Santa Croce Rock, near Vieste, on the coast of Italy. The light is a fixed white light, visible from seaward between the bearings S. S. W., round by south and west, to north. It is elevated 131 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of fifteen miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order. The tower is octagonal, whitish stone color, rising from the keeper's dwelling, and its position, as given, is latitude 41 deg. 52 min. N., longitude 16 deg. 12 1/2 min. east of Greenwich. The light is intended to indicate the position of Gargano Head.

Italy—West Coast.—Fixed Light on Meloria Bank—Leghorn.—Also, that from the 15th day of May, 1867, a light would be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on the Meloria Bank, off the port of Leghorn. The light is a fixed red light, elevated sixty feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eleven miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The light house is erected on iron standards on the south extremity of the bank, 200 yards south of Meloria Tower, and bears W. by N. 33 1/2 min. from the light at Leghorn. Its position, as given, is latitude 43 deg. 32 1/2 min. N., longitude 10 deg. 13 min. east of Greenwich.

Alteration of Breakwater South Light—Leghorn.—Also, that from the 15th day of May, 1867, a white light would be exhibited six and a half feet below the red one from the light-house on the south end of the breakwater at Leghorn. This additional light is intended to prevent the red light of the Meloria Bank being mistaken for that of the Breakwater. (All the bearings are magnetic.) Variation in 1867, is the Adriatic 12 deg., and at Leghorn 15 deg., westerly.

Tur New Bedford Mercury of July 8th says: There were excellent reasons for the long passage of the yacht *Fleetwing*, which arrived here yesterday forenoon, forty-three days from Cowes. For the first ten days, Captain Seabury says, they had heavy westerly winds,

and since then light winds from the same direction, with a great deal of thick weather. In fact, they had not during the whole passage more than forty-eight hours of fair wind, and for the last four days were on the coast in the thickest kind of fog. The first land made was Block Island, on Saturday toward evening. They spoke but one vessel during the passage. The yacht, which is 93 feet long, 23 feet beam, and about 127 tons, is a very fast sailer, but an uncomfortable craft in a rough sea. Both Captain Seabury and his first officer, Captain Cushman, look as if the cruise had been anything but a pleasure excursion. It is understood that the owner of the *Fleetwing*, Mr. Osgood, of New York, designs to have her put in thorough repair at this port, under the supervision of Captain Seabury.

The following incident is related of the late Admiral Pearson, as illustrative of his patriotism. In 1837, thirty years ago, the Admiral, then a Lieutenant and in command of the U. S. schooner *Shark*, touched at Constantinople. At that time the late Commodore David Porter was our Minister resident at the Court of the Sultan, and young Pearson became his guest. The Sultan having great admiration for our Navy, paid Commodore Porter a formal visit to ask his advice as to the proper person of our Navy to whom to tender the command of his Navy, with the rank of Admiral and a salary attached of ten thousand dollars per annum. The Commodore replied promptly that he had the man then under his roof, in his opinion, well fitted for the position. The Sultan was much delighted with the fact and authorized him to tender the position to young Pearson. Shortly after the wishes of the Sultan were made known to the young Lieutenant, who appeared much flattered, yet promptly declined the honor. A gentleman now living in Charleston, also a guest of our Minister, and who was present at the interview, tells us that Commodore Porter advised Lieutenant Pearson to take time to consider the matter, that he might possibly obtain a furlough and retain his position in our Navy, and at the same time assume the position in the Turkish navy with the title and emolument offered by the Sultan; but he utterly refused to do so, declaring with much emphasis: "I would not desert my country and my flag for the whole Turkish navy." This speech was the complete key to the character of the man.

THE RODMAN GUN AT SHOEBOURNESS.

VERY considerable interest has naturally been taken in the 15 inch Rodman cast-iron smooth-bore gun recently imported into this country for experimental purposes. The gun was made by Messrs. C. Algar and Co., of Boston, and proved in the United States Government works; it weighs 19.4 tons, and has been mounted on the massive wooden carriage and platform formerly used for the celebrated "Horsfall gun." In appearance it has less of the soda water bottle form than we are accustomed to see portrayed in prints, the exterior having been planed to a better model in the lathe. With it there was also imported a limited quantity of mammoth powder and a certain supply of cast-iron spherical shot. The programme of Thursday's trials was with the object of testing the range, accuracy, and general working of the piece, and the velocity of the missiles when propelled by 35 pounds, 50 pounds, and 60 pounds of the American powder and corresponding charges of English large-grained rifle-power, such as is used in our 7 1/2-inch and 9-inch rifled guns. Fifteen rounds altogether were fired, and sufficed to give a valuable character to the weapon. The practice on such occasions as the present is to train the gun upon some definite object, such as a target, in a nearly horizontal direction, in this case two degrees of elevation taken with a spirit level quadrant, and then to fire with various charges of powder, noting the spots at which the shots first graze, and the time, in seconds, from the discharge in which they do so. The rest of the flight of the missiles in their ricochets, is only incidentally noted. The object is not to hit the target, but to find out the distances certain charges will project shots of the same weight, and the amount of deflection those shots experience, and the velocities they attain in their flight.

The first seven rounds were with the American mammoth powder, a very coarse but strong powder, the individual grains being as large as horse-beans, and roughly angular like the coarser flint gravel met with just below our sea beaches. The velocity in all the following cases was taken at 50 yards from the gun:

Round No. 1.—Charge (Am. M.P.), 35 pounds; weight of shot, 452 pounds 12 ounces; recoil of gun carriage, 5 feet; time of flight to first graze, 2.7 seconds; distance of range to first graze, 696 yards; deflection of shot to the right, 1.6 yards.

Frame of screen cut by shot, and velocity consequently not obtained.

Round No. 2.—Charge 35 pounds (Am. M.P.); shot, 451 pounds; recoil, 4 feet 11 inches; flight, 2.5 seconds; range, 740 yards; deflection, right, 0.6 yards; velocity, 917 feet per second.

Round No. 3.—Charge, 35 pounds (Am. M.P.); shot, 455 pounds; recoil, 5 feet; flight, 2.7 seconds; range, 737 yards; deflection, right, 0.6 yards; velocity, 926 feet per second.

Round No. 4.—Charge, 50 pounds (Am. M.P.); shot, 453 pounds 4 ounces; recoil, 8 feet 5 inches; flight, 3 seconds; range, 963 yards; deflection, right, 2.8 yards; velocity, 1,110 feet per second.

Round No. 5.—Charge, 50 pounds (Am. M.P.); shot, 454 pounds; recoil, 8 feet 7 inches; flight, 3 seconds; range, 1,003 yards; deflection, right, 2 yards; velocity, 1,120 feet per second.

Round No. 6.—Charge, 50 pounds (Am. M.P.); shot, 453 pounds 8 ounces, recoil, 8 feet 9 inches; flight, 3 seconds; range, 987 yards; deflection, right, 3.2 yards; velocity, 1,133 feet per second.

Round No. 7.—Charge, 60 pounds (Am. M.P.); shot, 453 pounds 4 ounces, recoil, 10 feet; flight, 3.3 seconds; range, 1,138 yards; deflection, right, 1.4 yards; velocity, 1,210 feet per second.

The next six rounds were fired with the English service large-grained rifle powder, the grains of which are far smaller than the American, and in appearance much like

very fine coal dust. The combustion is also much more sensitive and the powder stronger; roughly, probably, in the proportion of 40 pounds to 50 pounds.

Round No. 8.—Charge, 35 pounds (English L.G.R.P.); shot, 450 pounds 12 ounces; recoil, 6 feet 4 inches; flight, 3 seconds; range, 879 yards; deflection, 1.6 yards; velocity, 1,037 feet per second.

Round No. 9.—Charge 35 pounds (L.G.R.P.); shot, 452 pounds 8 ounces; recoil, 6 feet 7 inches; flight, 2.8 seconds; range, 880 yards; in line true; velocity, 1,044 feet per second.

Round No. 10.—Charge 35 pounds (L.G.R.P.); shot, 450 pounds; recoil, 6 feet 5 inches; flight, 2.9 seconds; range, 873 yards; deflection, 1 yard left; velocity, 1,010 feet per second.

Round No. 11.—Charge 50 pounds (English L.G.R.P.); shot, 453 pounds; recoil, 9 feet 4 inches; flight, 3.1 seconds; range, 1,023 yards; in line hit the target near the centre; velocity, 1,191 feet per second.

Round No. 12.—Charge, 50 pounds (L.G.R.P.) shot, 451 pounds 8 ounces; recoil, 9 feet 9 inches; flight, 3.2 seconds; range, 1,073 yards; deflection, 2.2 left; velocity, 1,211 feet per second.

Round No. 13.—Charge, 50 pounds (L.G.R.P.); shot, 451 pounds 8 ounces; recoil, 9 feet 10 inches; flight, 3.2 seconds; range, 1,140 yards; deflection, 2.4 yards left; velocity, 1,214 feet per second.

The two concluding rounds were fired with American mammoth powder.

Round No. 14.—Charge, 60 pounds (Am. M.P.); shot, 451 pounds 8 ounces; recoil, 9 feet 10 inches; flight, 3.1 seconds; range, 1,012 yards; in line, true; velocity, 1,194 feet per second.

Round No. 15.—Charge, 60 pounds (Am. M.P.); shot, 452 pounds 8 ounces; recoil, 9 feet 9 inches; flight, 3.1 seconds; range, 1,032 yards; deflection, 2.6 left; velocity, 1,210 feet per second.

The alteration from right to left deflection was possibly caused by a change in the direction of the wind.

We cannot in this notice enter into detailed comparisons between the performances of our own heavy rifled guns and this American cannon; but we may briefly add that the battering charge of our 9-inch Woolwich muzzle-loader is 43lb. L.G.R. powder, and the ordinary service charge, 35lb. The weight of the 9-inch rifle shot 250lb.

The American Rodman has thrown its shot very true and a very long distance. It was a pretty sight to see the dark ball rebounding from the mirror-like sea, dashing up a round cloud of spray at each ricochet, until, at last, in the far distance, out amongst the gray hazy ships, a faint continuous white mist streaked for many seconds the surface of the water, and the thud, thud of the rebounds of the shot died away in a pulsating noise like the distant puffing of a railway train.

After this practice the Ordnance Select Committee carried on some other experiments with a cast-iron smooth-bore 32-pounder of 46 hundred-weight, converted to a breech-loader on the plan of M. Krupp, of Essen, in Rhenish Prussia. The purpose was to test the effect of such a gun for firing case-shot in the defence of flanks and caponiers. The practice was made with case-shot for 64-pounder rifled guns, fired with charges varying from 2 pounds to 4 pounds, at a line of targets 9 feet by 45 feet, placed at 200 yards. The targets were all almost destroyed; the breech-loading arrangements worked admirably. The gun was mounted on a wrought-iron non-recoil carriage on a wrought-iron platform, having a slope of 15 degrees. This carriage was devised by the Superintendent (Colonel Clerk) of the carriage Department of the Royal Arsenal, and was fitted with cordons of five indiarubber buffers in rear on each side, and one on each side in front. Both carriage and platform worked easily, and appeared to answer well.

The members of the committee present were General Lefroy, R.A., F.R.S., President; Lord Frederick Kerr, V.P.; Colonel Adye, R.A., C.B.; Captain Luard, R.N., C.B.; Colonel Freezing. Captain Noble, R.A., took the velocities. The experiments were directed as usual by the Commandant, Colonel Eardley Wilmot, and conducted by Captain Alderson, R.A., Lieutenant Reeves, R.A., and Quarter-master Behenna, R.A.

General Aphorpe, Major P. H. Scratchley, R.E., and other distinguished officers and visitors were also present, —Standard.

OBITUARY.

ORVILLE SMITH DEWEY, U. S. A.

THE sudden and most unexpected death of this young officer at New Orleans, on the 30th ult., has cast a deep feeling of gloom and sincere sorrow over a large circle of relatives and friends. Young, gifted, and accomplished, with every prospect of a brilliant and successful career before him, he has been called suddenly away in the pride and strength of early manhood, leaving crushed and bleeding hearts to mourn his loss. The slow lapse of many long years will fail to entirely remove or heal the bitter grief which this sad and sudden blow has caused.

Lieutenant Dewey was born at Doncaster, Erie County, N. Y., April 2, 1841. At an early age he evinced a fondness for military life, which maturer years seemed to strengthen and deepen. For a number of years previous to the breaking out of the late war, he gave much time and attention to military matters, and took great interest in the welfare and success of an independent military organization to which he was attached. The call of President Lincoln in 1861 for 75,000 Volunteers found him ready and willing to serve his country in the humblest capacity. Enlisting in the Twenty-first New York Volunteers—the first Buffalo regiment—he served faithfully in that organization as a private, corporal, and sergeant, until the Spring of 1862, when his soldierly qualities won for him a second lieutenant's commission in the Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, then commanded by the late General Bidwell. He joined his regiment for duty at Yorktown, and participated with it in the memorable Peninsula Campaign which followed. The Forty-ninth at this time formed a part of Davidson's brigade of Smith's (Second) division of Sedgwick's old Sixth corps. At Antietam Lieutenant Dewey was in command of his company, and was slightly wounded. Shortly after General Burnside assumed command of

the Army, Lieutenant Dewey resigned his commission in the Forty-ninth, and soon after accepted a second lieutenantcy in the Twenty-seventh New York Battery, serving with it until the Fall of 1863, when he was promoted first lieutenant, and transferred to the Thirty-third New York Battery. During the Winter of 1863-4 he acted as Adjutant of the Post at Camp Barry, the immense artillery camp near Washington. Early in the Spring of 1864, the Thirty-third was attached to the Army of the James, under General Butler, then organizing for the last grand campaign against Richmond. In the earlier operations of the year he served with his battery, but was soon detached from it, and ordered to Artillery Headquarters, doing duty for a short time as Aide, and subsequently as Assistant Adjutant-General. In this capacity he served with his accustomed gallantry and zeal, narrowly escaping death on several occasions. This was his last field service. In the Autumn of 1864 he resigned his commission, and marrying a beautiful and accomplished lady, laid aside the sword to engage in more peaceful pursuits. The attraction of a soldier's life, proved however, too strong to be resisted, and upon the reorganization and increase of the army during the past Winter, he sought and obtained an appointment in the Regular service, receiving a second lieutenant's commission in the Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Reporting to the commanding officer of this regiment at San Antonio, Texas, he was ordered to New Orleans for duty with his company. On his way thither, and while at Indiaola, it is supposed that he contracted yellow fever. He arrived in New Orleans slightly unwell about the time that terrible disease appeared there. His feverish condition was noticed, and medical skill at once applied, but the disease proved too firmly seated to be resisted, and on Sunday the 30th of June he died, expiring quietly and peacefully. He was buried on the morning of July 1st, a detachment of the First U. S. Infantry performing the last sad funeral rite.

So lived and died one of the faithful soldiers of the Republic in its dark days. An accomplished gentleman, a brave and gallant soldier, a tender, loving husband, and a dutiful and affectionate son, his early death destroys many cherished anticipations and fond hopes, and throws the heavy mantle of sorrow over the hearts of those who so tenderly loved him.

"The smiling Summers that come and go,
Can never, never heal
The bleeding bosoms which feel to-day
Something that's sharper than steel."

BUFFALO, July 1867.

H.

CAPTAIN Chambers McKibben, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General Department of the East, has been ordered to report to New York City for the purpose of inspecting, with a view to condemnation, certain Subsistence stores reported unfit for issue, and for which Brevet Major-General H. F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary of subsistence, is responsible. After completing the inspection he will return Philadelphia.

THE following is a list of the officers who have since last report passed a satisfactory examination before the Infantry Examining Board, now sitting in New York City: First Lieutenant Wm. S. Johnson, Forty-third Infantry; First Lieutenant A. Bogle Thirty-ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. F. Skelton Forty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant E. R. Clark, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant S. E. Chamberlain, with Company D, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed by the way of Uniontown, Oregon, to Miller's Ranch and there take the old stage road to the junction of that road with Canyon City and Boise road. He will establish a temporary camp near Washoe ferry on Snake river and await orders from General Cook, commanding the district of Owyhee.

In the field artillery of Austria and Prussia more men are mounted on the gun carriage than in England or France; for, besides two to three gunners who sit on the limber boxes, the Prussians carry two on the gun axle-tree, seats being prepared for them between the gun and each wheel. The Austrians convey their extra men on a sort of saddle placed on the trail. Two men sit on the saddle of an 8-pounder, and one on that of a 4-pounder.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RANK OF SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I desire to correct the impression of your correspondent "1841," that the extract given by him from the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* for May, as the "report on medical staff rank in the Navy" is in any degree a fair representation of the report. It is but a small portion of it, omitting the facts and arguments upon which the conclusions are founded, and which facts and arguments anticipate every objection made by your correspondent. While the publication is asked for to correct inaccuracies, none are referred to by your correspondent excepting that the gentleman who read the report is said to rank with a commodore instead of a captain. This error is no part of the report, which, while complaining of insufficient rank for gentlemen of the abilities and services of Surgeon Pinkney, certainly would not state him to be of higher rank than he unfortunately is. Your correspondent himself falls into a very great inaccuracy when he states "It has been the usage of the Naval service of every country, and is admitted as necessary to the discipline and good government of a command, that the commander should be socially separated from his subordinates."

This is an error of fact as well as inference, as will be shown by the report when published. Until then comment upon it is premature, and can only militate against those just principles which are essential to the welfare and happiness of our Naval service, and which, amid adversity of interests and opinions, should be more our desire than the securing of class privileges.

X.

CERTIFICATION OF OFFICERS' PAY ACCOUNTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—In your issue of the 29th June appears a communication on the above subject from your correspondent "B," in which he shows the absurdity of such requirement; but he scarcely touches the most important part. The laws of the country declare that there "shall be no stoppage of pay due to any one in the Army, except for due to the Government or by sentence of a court-martial." But the Pay Department tells us we shall receive no pay unless we sign these certificates. Again, the law presumes all men innocent until found guilty; yet the Pay Department assumes that we are guilty of all these things (none of which are laid to our charge), unless we "certify" that we are not guilty. Why, sir, if you had a young man in your employ in whom you wished to inculcate the principles of manly honor, would you begin by requiring him to "certify" that he had stolen nothing from you before you gave him his justly earned pay? And yet this is virtually the system pursued in the Army. Every young man receiving a commission in the Army is forced, every time he draws his pay, to certify that he has not committed any one of a large number of offences, when, if he had been guilty of any one of them, it would be the duty of his commanding officer to have him tried by court martial.

In the part of the certificate concerning "absence with or without leave," the word *was* inserted about the beginning of 1857. Major Maclin paid the troops at Newport Barracks, Ky., soon after. A large number of officers collected there to receive their pay, and many of them signed the certificates, under protest, to the effect that "they signed the certificate, not as binding themselves in any way thereby, but merely because they could not receive their pay without doing so; and hold that if they were guilty of any or all the crimes of which they certified their innocence, their pay could not legally be withheld therefor until so decided by a court-martial." The next time Major Maclin visited Newport Barracks, he notified the officers there that he had been reprimanded by the Paymaster-General for forwarding and even receiving those vouchers, and that "he would be tried for disobedience of orders if he dared to pay on another account bearing a protest." The question then arises—"Is the Pay Department a law-making power?" If not, then let us be relieved from all its decisions, past, present, and prospective, which in any manner contravene justice and the law.

W.
June 29, 1867.

STAFF QUARTERS AFLOAT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—While reading the remarks of "1841" upon the Report of the American Medical Association on the rank of surgeons in the Navy, it occurs to the senior officers of the naval staff that in times past some of the best and most distinguished commanding officers have invited and persuaded one or more of their staff officers to become their messmates in the cabin, and so far from experiencing any inconveniences to themselves or the service, or any humiliation at cabin banquets, they do not hesitate to say that they derived both pleasure and profit from the arrangement. And it is well known in the service that this would occur much more frequently on first and second rates, where the staff officers are generally advanced in years and of high assimilated rank, but for the disinclination of commanding officers to show partiality in selecting their messmates, or the disinclination of staff officers to accept quarters aboard ship as a matter of mere courtesy, to which they are not entitled by existing regulations; for it is not so pleasant for an old man to live with the young men of the wardroom, nor for the commanding officer to mess entirely alone, paying entirely the cabin mess-bill.

In the large and commodious cabins of first and second rates there are not less than half a dozen state-rooms beside the ample "country," as it is termed, now occupied by, or rather assigned to, a solitary officer, while the old gentlemen of the staff are each entitled only to a 6 by 7 apartment in the wardroom, and are appointed to mess with a dozen, more or less, of young gentlemen not older than their own children and grandchildren, whose youthful sports and conversations, early and late, are not always agreeable to those so far advanced in years. If necessary that the captain should have a private audience-room, those cabins afford ample space for it, nor would the additional members of the cabin mess interfere with court-martial arrangements any more than the captain's quarters now interfere with them.

Those distinguished captains who have had one or more staff officers in their messes, have not been heard to complain that there was anything (compulsory or perforce) humiliating in the ceremony of introducing their messmates to official or other visitors, for they regard their staff officers as their appointed surroundings and, to a certain extent, of their own official status. It is well known that such civilities are not governed by rank, or the assimilation of rank, and the commanding officer who neglects to introduce his staff to official visitors, when convenient, neglects a common courtesy of the naval and military service.

If there be insurmountable obstacles to having the old members of the staff (in first and second rates) mess in the cabin, why may they not be assigned to a separate mess, and a cabin fitted for their exclusive use. There is certainly space enough in those large vessels for such an arrangement.

HALF-CENTURY.

PAY OF OFFICERS IN TEXAS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I would desire through the columns of your valuable journal, to call the attention of the public to the manner in which the new "Army Pay Bill" works with us here in Texas.

Take for instance the pay of a First Lieutenant of Infantry. Heretofore the pay and allowances for the year (tax on \$600 deducted) amounted to \$1,723 75. Now, with the increase of 33 1-3 per cent on the pay proper, the lessened income tax, and considering the cutting down of the valuation of the ration from fifty cents to thirty cents,

which will go into effect on July 28th next, the pay per year will only amount to \$1,568 32. So that instead of increasing the pay this bill has actually reduced it \$155 43 a year, which certainly is quite a serious loss to officers who are dependent upon their pay alone for support. Especially is it so to those of us who are so unfortunate as to be stationed in the interior of Texas, where specie is almost exclusively used. Indeed, in almost all small purchases of the necessities of life, we either have to pay in specie or pay double as much in currency. We find it more economical here to change our pay as we draw it into specie, which, here at the broker's office sells for \$1 36 currency, so that really our pay as first lieutenants from July 28, 1867, will only amount to \$1,153 17 per year. Then again, here in the interior, every article brought into the State is held and sold for nearly one half more than in the States. That is, any article that in New York is sold for \$2 currency, is sold here for \$3 75 or \$4 specie. So you can imagine how far a lieutenant's pay goes toward supporting him.

I understand that this new Pay bill very much increases the pay of those officers on duty in Washington, but, alas! we are not all on duty there.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 12, 1867.

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS AS CONSULS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Recently our consular system has been much discussed, and, as a whole, our deficiency is painfully apparent to all who have looked closely at this subject. This does not imply that we have not many worthy consuls; a large majority, however, are inefficient, and not at all calculated to impress the peoples among whom they are sent with a high idea of us as an educated, intellectual people; and, indeed, in many cases, taking the consuls as a standard, they must regard us as vulgarly offensive—ignorant of and disregardful of the rights of other peoples, and sometimes dishonest and disreputable to degree unknown among the consular representatives of other respectable governments, who look with much more solicitude as to whom they send as representatives abroad.

It would surprise our good people if they knew how many foreigners "represent" them abroad as consuls, and especially how many German Jews there are among the number. We are not permitted to doubt that they are the best "representatives," or why does Mr. Seward, whom everybody knows to be a diplomatist, continue to appoint them, as did his less illustrious predecessors?

Socially, the German Jew is agreeable—one may suppose at least to other German Jews; but, as a representative man, our people would not be disposed to regard him favorably.

There are other consuls abroad, native Americans, too, who, having failed as lawyers, as physicians, and sometimes in common honesty, are supposed to be proper consular representatives, on the broad principle that "a man must be fit for something."

"Pure patriots they—for be it understood,
They left their country for their country's good."

However, seated under the broad spread and shelter of the official American eagle, their habite, manners, education and tastes are by no means such as to entitle them to the grateful remembrance of their countrymen, who fain would admire but cannot always do so.

A certain amount of intercourse with educated men of other lands, a slight if not a fair knowledge of the language of the country, the ability and the disposition to study municipal and other laws of the land where they may be, and an apparent if not a real respect for the customs and habits of the better people abroad, seem essential to the usefulness of a consular agent, and the more to us, when we, as a nation look so proudly to our position as one of the great commercial powers of the globe.

No doubt there are many American citizens who, if appointed, would make excellent consuls, but the points of profit are devoted to political rewards, and the points of little emolument are sought and obtained usually by persons without education or ability, and often by those whose respectability is rather of an official than private nature. The Government, unmindful of its honor and its interests, confers upon an applicant an office without having taken pains to verify the respectability of the individual, or his fitness for the office. It is enough to know that no other applicant has presented himself, and that some obscure if not disreputable person has endorsed the claims of the applicant.

Instead of these persons we could have abroad a class of men well adapted to perform consular duties, and whose interests would not incite them to involve their country in explanations, nor would they embarrass the State Department by reason of equivocal positions "to support the honor of the flag," by parading some supposed wrong, which if closely scrutinized would very frequently be found only a consular or other dereliction receiving his countenance.

We have now a large list of retired naval officers who, although generally unfit to discharge their duties at sea, could be sent abroad wherever the interests of the country required, and could discharge consular duties particularly with advantage at such points as are now occupied by German Jews and by such native Americans as are of no use either at home or abroad, but who delight in soaring away attached to the American eagle—officially, and much to the discredit of the bird.

Among these retired commodores, captains and commanders would be found many well qualified in every respect to perform consular duties, and who would willingly go abroad wherever it may be to the interest of the Government to send them, even to Muscat, for which consulate no German Jew has as yet applied, and, therefore, we are not "represented."

These retired officers would prove particularly useful in such countries as China and Japan, which are usually regarded semi-civilized, but in fact enjoy a very high degree of civilization, though widely differing from our own or the European standard. They would prove particularly useful too in all the neighboring republics, whose unsettled condition and little intercourse with the world make them regard us at present with disfavor and prejudice, owing to

the filibustering, thunder-and-lightning native Americans we send officially to them, or in their stead, the coarse, impudent German Jews, who would smother the official American eagle in old clothes or anything else to promote their private ends.

AMERICAN EAGLE.

OUR NATIONAL TUNE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—A few days since one of our dailies was discussing which was our National tune. Nearly a half century ago it was always conceded that there were two—"Hail Columbia" (which the Europeans assign to us in their collections of National songs), and "Yankee Doodle." The Dutch, improperly so styled, or Hollanders, have a composite national tune, which very much resembles a combination of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." At first the music is majestic—"Wien Nederlandsch blood" (whose Netherlandish blood)—then passes into a lively air, "Al is ons Prins je noy zoo klein," (as is our Prince though never so small); and winding up with a repetition of the first cadence. The effect is very fine, and a combination of our two tunes, already referred to, could be easily arranged by a competent musician so as to produce a like popular and stirring march for us.

Passing from gay to grave, by a transition by no means difficult, from the consideration of military music to military contrivances, let me tell you of a fact I chanced to hit on not long since. It is well known that a great many warlike inventions, considered very recent in their origin, are only improvements on old, mediæval, and ancient ideas; for instance, rifled, repeating, and breech-loading arms and ordnance. A few days ago, turning over the leaves of a strange book, the following description was found of a turret for crossbow-men, something on the principle of the Monitor-turret for artillery.

There is a castle in Bavaria, in whose tower the narrow slits, out of which the garrison discharged their bows and matchlocks, were fitted solid cylinders of oak which turned or revolved on a pivot let in at the top and bottom. A slit was cut through each of these cylinders in one direction, so as to permit the discharge of an arbalist or arquebus. The moment the shot had been fired the cylinder turned, and the slit or port-hole was thus closed, so that no bolt or bullet fired in return could find admittance. Meanwhile the soldier within prepared for another discharge, and when ready, the cylinder again revolved, and presented a slit or port-hole for the delivery of his missile.

ANCHOR.

COMMANDANTS OF THE BOSTON NAVAL STATION FROM 1815 TO 1867.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I send you a list of the Commandants of the Boston Station since 1815, taken from official papers. Perhaps some of your older naval readers may be able to complete the list. The Navy-yard originally contained but thirty-four acres, and the first cost of the site was \$39,214.

Commodore Isaac Hall, 1815, to August 23, 1823; Commodore William Bainbridge, August 23, 1823, to December 31, 1824; Captain William B. Shubrick, January 1, 1825, to April 6, 1825; Captain William M. Crane, April 6, 1825, to June 1, 1827; Captain John Gallagher, June 1, 1827, to June 13, 1827; Commodore Charles Morris, June 13, 1827, to June 30, 1832; Commodore William Bainbridge, June 30, 1832, to June 13, 1833; Commodore Jesse D. Ells, June, 1833, to March, 1835; Commodore John Downes, March, 1835, to July 1, 1843; Commodore John B. Nicholson, July 1, 1843, to November 2, 1845; Commodore F. A. Parker, November 2, 1845, to March 19, 1849; Commodore John Downes, March 19, 1849, to May 19, 1852; Commodore F. H. Gregory, May 19, 1852, to November 1, 1853; Commodore S. H. Stringham, November 1, 1853, to May 1, 1859; Captain William L. Hudson, May 1, 1859, to June 4, 1862; Commodore J. B. Montgomery, June 4, 1862, to December 15, 1863; Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, December 15, 1863, to December 15, 1865; Commodore John Rodgers, December 15, 1866—present commandant.

* During a part of the term of Commodore Morris at the Navy-yard his Senior, Commodore William Bainbridge, was in command of the *Independence*, 74, afloat.

THE CROWN OF HUNGARY.

The European correspondent of the *Boston Journal* speaks as follows of the famous Crown of Hungary, which was used at the coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary:

The Crown of Hungary is regarded with superstitions reverence and veneration. It is one of the oldest in Europe, having been granted by Pope Sylvester II, in the year 1000, and hence called the "Holy and Apostolic Crown." It is looked upon as the emblem of nationality, and hence is regarded with jealous care. In ancient times the crown, the regalia, the sword and mantle of St. Stephen, were watched over by a body of veterans, a guard of honor who kept them carefully locked in an iron chest, the two keys of which were confided to two grand dignitaries of the realm, elected by the Diet. The circlet or band which rests upon the forehead was sent by the Greek Emperor Michael Ducas to King Geysa, from Byzantium. The two ribs of gold which span the top of the crown are the workmanship of the angels!—so it is said, and so believed by the peasantry. It has at various times been seized by usurpers to the throne, been hidden for years, removed to foreign countries, but recovered, to be regarded with increased veneration. When Joseph II., son of Maria Theresa, came to the throne of the Austrian Empire, he carried it to Vienna, a proceeding which came near producing an insurrection. The Hungarians had saved the Empire from ruin by the fiery patriotism which granted all that Maria Theresa had asked, and to be robbed of their crown was too much for human nature to bear. Of all the oppressive measures of Joseph II. this was most deeply resented, and it has rankled in the hearts of the Hungarians to the present day.

In 1849 Kossuth carried off the crown and caused it to be buried near Orsova when he saw that the independence of the state was lost. It was recovered, and to-day rests upon the brows of the emperor.

With Americans the flag is the emblem of nationality. There is nothing on earth which will so stir the heart of an American when in a foreign land as a sight of that flag which is the emblem of the most advanced government the world ever saw; but to the Hungarians there is nothing

like the crown. It is the emblem of sovereignty. They rejoice to see it worn by the Emperor of Austria to-day, not because he is emperor but because he is their king. They are a nation separate and distinct from the empire, and their king has sworn to carry out the laws of the kingdom. Their independence is recognized. Austria has not swallowed them up. They strew the Emperor's path with flowers because he has yielded to their demands. Hence the enthusiasm of the hour, the gathering of the vast multitude to participate in the festivities of the occasion. The crown of the kingdom has triumphed over the crown of the Empire, and from henceforth it will be still more an object of veneration.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

At a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, of the State of Pennsylvania, M. O. L. L. U. S. held in the Supreme Court Room, right wing of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening July 3d, at 8 o'clock, the following named gentlemen, candidates for membership were ballotted for; and duly elected companions of the order:

FOR THE FIRST CLASS.—Brevet Brigadier-General De Witt Clinton Baxter, U. S. Volunteers, late Colonel Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Custom House, Philadelphia, Pa.; Brevet Colonel Frank M. Cox, U. S. Volunteers, Captain Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Goldsboro', N. C.; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George E. Batchelder, U. S. Volunteers, late Additional Paymaster, Volunteer General Staff, Boston, Mass.; First Lieutenant Jonathan T. Marshall, late Regimental Quartermaster One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and formerly Regimental Quartermaster Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Baltimore, Md.; Passed Assistant Surgeon John B. Ackley, M. D., U. S. Navy, U. S. steamer Constellation, Navy-yard, Philadelphia; First Assistant Engineer T. C. Brecht, U. S. Navy, Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington City, D. C.; Second Lieutenant John W. Haverstick, U. S. Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR THE THIRD CLASS.—Captain H. B. Nones, U. S. Revenue Marine, commanding Revenue Cutter William H. Seward; First Lieutenant Robert S. Ralston, U. S. Revenue Marine, Revenue Cutter William H. Seward.

At a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, of the State of New York, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, held at Delmonico's July 3d, the following named gentlemen were elected companions of the first class: Brigadier-General Francis L. Vinton, late U. S. Volunteers, New York; Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Mulford, U. S. Volunteers, Richmond, Virginia; Colonel S. W. Parmelee, late One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers, New York; Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Army, New York; Captain E. S. Eunson, late One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers, New York; Major J. S. Mathews, late One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers, New York; Captain Gould H. Thorp, late U. S. Volunteers, New York. The next meeting of this commandery will be held at the usual place corner Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, on the evening of the First Wednesday in September at 8 o'clock.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY NO. 1 OF THE STATE
OF PENNSYLVANIA, M. O. L. L. U. S.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1867.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery held in the Supreme Court Room, right wing of Independence Hall, on the evening of the 3d instant, the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Commandery No. 1, of the State of New York has officially announced to this Commandery the death of their late member, Rear-Admiral Cadwalader Ringgold, U. S. Navy; and

Whereas, It is eminently proper and becoming that the entire Order should recognize the loss of one who, for nearly half a century has adorned the annals of the public service, and largely contributed to the lustre of our National fame; therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Commandery have learned with unfeigned regret of the death of Rear-Admiral Cadwalader Ringgold, U. S. Navy, and sorrowfully unite with their sister Commandery of New York in their expressions of sympathy to the family of our deceased Companion.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to Commandery No. 1, of the State of New York, and be published to the Order in the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

[Extract from the Minutes.]

Major-General GEORGE CADWALADER, Commander.

SECOND Lieutenant Charles Parker, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at headquarters District of Texas, en route to his regiment, has been ordered to proceed to Brownsville, Texas, and report to the commanding officer sub-district of the Rio Grande for assignment to duty with the squadron of the Ninth U. S. Cavalry there stationed.

The telegraphic order of April 30, 1867, from the Headquarters of the Army, and so much of Special Orders No. 223, May 1, 1867, from that office as confirmed the same, directing the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific to order Captain James T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, when relieved as a member of the Court of Inquiry at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty, has been revoked.

The Hon. Austin Blair, in an oration at Detroit, Mich., on the Fourth of July, after speaking of General Grant at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, said: After this victory the writer of books came down from St. Louis and took the command. After spending some weary weeks in digging trenches to defend himself against an enemy that never came, it was found that such genius could be really in its proper place no where but in Washington. He went to the capital, and Grant again put the Army in motion.

ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Major Edward Curtis, Assistant Surgeon, has been granted leave of absence for thirty days.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days has been granted Brevet Captain M. Leahy, First Lieutenant First Artillery.

ASSISTANT Surgeon R. H. White (recently appointed), has been assigned to duty in the Third Military District.

ASSISTANT Surgeon M. K. Taylor (recently appointed), has been ordered to duty in the Department of the Lakes

LEAVE of absence for forty days has been granted to First Lieutenant W. H. Cornelius, Veteran Reserve Corps.

BREVET Major Wm. Stone, Captain Seventh Regiment (V. R. C.), has been honorably discharged, to date January 4, 1867.

A LEAVE of absence has been granted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Taylor, Chief Medical Officer District of Texas, for seven days.

BREVET Lieutenant Colonel Campbell D. Emory, Captain Ninth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-camp, accompanies Major-General Meade, to West Point, N. Y.

FIRST Lieutenant Arthur C. Ellis, Second Regiment (V. R. C.), has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and mustered out of the service.

BREVET Major J. S. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to duty at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida.

SECOND Lieutenant Geo. W. Kingsbury, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, has passed a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board in session at Louisville, Ky.

LIEUTENANT H. W. Torbett, Twentieth-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Military Commissioner of Scott County, Va., and been stationed at Estillville, Scott County.

BREVET Captain E. B. Rossiter, Second Lieutenant Thirteenth regiment (V. R. C.), has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and mustered out of the service.

BREVET Major T. C. Sullivan, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, having reported for duty at Headquarters Third Military District, is announced as Chief Commissary of that District.

SECOND Lieutenant George R. Walbridge, Sixth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to join his regiment at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with recommendation to the War Department for an extension of thirty days, has been granted Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Flood, Veteran Reserve Corps.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with recommendation to the War Department for an extension of thirty days, has been granted Lieutenant Frank D. Garrett, Forty-third U. S. Infantry.

CAPTAIN Wm. M. Beebe, Jr., Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to join his regiment, which is stationed in the Department of the Missouri.

FIRST Lieutenant Dennis H. Williams, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to join his regiment, which is stationed in the Department of the Gulf.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Brevet Brigadier-General R. H. Jackson, Captain First Artillery, to take effect on the adjournment of the General Court-martial of which he is a member.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, with recommendation to the War Department for an extension of thirty days, has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Schuyler, Captain Veteran Reserve Corps.

ASSISTANT Surgeon A. H. Hoff (recently appointed), has been ordered to accompany a detachment of recruits from New York, to San Francisco, Cal., and on his arrival to remain on duty in the Department of California.

SECOND Lieutenants James S. Power, Sixteenth Regiment, has been honorably mustered out of the service, to date January 11, 1867, and George W. Kingsbury, Twenty-third regiment (V. R. C.), to date June 5, 1867.

BREVET Captain C. Comly, Ordnance Department, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Platte, is announced as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department, and on the staff of Brevet Major-General Augur, commanding.

MAJOR J. W. Todd, Chief of Ordnance of the Fifth Military District, has been ordered to proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and assume charge of the arsenal at that place during the temporary absence of Brevet Major Buffington, Ordnance Corps.

SECOND Lieutenant John Gotshall, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, having reported at headquarters District of Texas, en route to his regiment, has been ordered to proceed to Brownsville, Texas, and report to the commanding officer sub-district of the Rio Grande for assignment to duty with the squadron of the Ninth U. S. Cavalry there stationed.

BREVET Brigadier-General C. L. KILBURN, Chief Commissary of Subsistence at Headquarters Department of the East, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Delaware, Delaware, on business connected with the public service; after the completion of which he will return to his proper station.

BREVET Major-General Griffin, commanding District of Texas, has ordered the commanding officer Post of Galveston to order Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, and fifteen picked men, to proceed to Brown's Point, Chambers county, Texas, and establish a temporary military post.

FIRST Lieutenant A. E. Miltimore, First U. S. Artillery, having been assigned to Battery F, by his regimental commander, in compliance with paragraph 11, Special Orders No. 213, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, and having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, in compliance with Special Orders No. 122, Headquarters District of Texas, will proceed to

Fort Trumbull New London, Conn., and report to the commanding officer for duty. Permission to delay in New Orleans twenty days, en route, has been granted.

UNDER the provisions of General Court-martial Orders No. 39, current series, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Captain Hancock T. McLean, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, has been released from arrest, and ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Austin, Texas.

At his own request, Captain T. M. K. Smith, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty in the Quartermaster's Department in the Sub-district of the Rio Grande. Upon being so relieved Captain Smith will proceed to Nacogdoches, Texas, and take command of his company there stationed.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick M. Follett, Captain Fourth Artillery, having reported to the President of the Retiring Board, pursuant to War Department Special Orders No. 334, current series, Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been directed to return to his proper station and await there the summons of the board to again repair to Philadelphia for the purpose of examination.

BREVET Brigadier-General Charles Thomas (retired), has been relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers to examine and report upon the qualifications for appointment in the Quartermaster's Department of such persons as may be ordered before it, and Brevet Brigadier-General Morris L. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been detailed in his place.

MAJOR A. P. Morrow, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, in compliance with Special Orders No. 69, current series, Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to proceed to Brownsville, Texas, and report to the commanding officer, Sub-District of the Rio Grande, who will assign him to the command of the Cavalry stationed at that point.

BREVET Captain George W. Dost, First Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial now in session at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, instituted in Special Orders No. 125, current series, from these Headquarters, to enable him to comply with orders he has received from Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service.

BREVET Brigadier-General James F. Rusling, Assistant Quartermaster, arrived at San Francisco June 5th, after an extended tour of inspection through Arizona and along the Pacific coast. The purpose of the inspection was to discover in what particulars the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department in that section of the country could be curtailed. General Rusling expected to start for Washington June 10th.

The following is a list of the officers reporting at Headquarters Fifth Military District, for week ending June 28, 1867: Second Lieutenant O. S. Dewey, Fourth Cavalry, en route to company; First Lieutenant Louis J. Lambert, Seventeenth Infantry, en route to Galveston; Captain D. M. Sells, Forty-first Infantry, leave of absence; Second Lieutenant B. Dawson, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant F. D. Gawtry, Forty-third Infantry, report to General Mower; Surgeon George Taylor, U. S. Army.

The following named newly-appointed officers have reported to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending 9th instant, viz: Captain James P. Brownlow, Eighth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Thaddeus H. Capron, Ninth Infantry. Ordered to take charge of the following recruiting stations, viz: Brevet Captain George W. Dost, First Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, assigned to duty at Dubuque, Iowa, vice Brevet Captain T. L. Alston, Twenty-first Infantry, relieved; First Lieutenant Wm. H. Heilman, Fifteenth Infantry, assigned to duty at Keokuk, Iowa, vice Lieutenant John T. Mackey, Twenty-fifth Infantry, relieved. Assigned to the command of sub-depot, Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, viz: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Pearson, Jr., Captain Seventeenth Infantry, vice Brevet Major R. H. Offley, Captain First Infantry, relieved and ordered to regiment, Department of the Gulf.

The following detachments of recruits left depot, per instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, viz: Ten men (V. R. C. recruits) for Forty-second Infantry, to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., under the command of First Lieutenant S. A. Porter, Forty-fourth Infantry (V. R. C.)

AGREEABLY with a recent decision of the Judge-Advocate-General U. S. A., relating to Field Officers' Court, Brevet Major-General Griffin has detailed the following-named officers for Field Officers' Courts, viz: Brevet Major-General A. Doubleday, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Galveston, Texas; Brevet Colonel J. D. O'Connell, Major Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Houston, Texas; Major A. P. Morrow, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Mount Pleasant, Texas; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Morris, Major Sixth U. S. Cavalry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Buffalo Springs, Texas; Brevet Brigadier-General S. D. Surgis, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth U. S. Cavalry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Camp Stockton, Texas; Brevet Colonel S. H. Starr, Major Sixth U. S. Cavalry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Mount Pleasant, Texas; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Morris, Major Sixth U. S. Cavalry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Buffalo Springs, Texas; Brevet Brigadier-General S. D. Surgis, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth U. S. Cavalry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Fort Belknap, Texas; Brevet Brigadier-General James Oakes, Colonel Sixth U. S. Cavalry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Austin, Texas; Brevet Brigadier-General John P. Hatch, Major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Camp Verde, Texas; Brevet Brigadier-General John S. Mason, Major Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of San Antonio, Texas; Brevet Colonel Levi C. Boates, Major Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Tyler, Texas; Brevet Major-General A. McD. McCook, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, for a Field Officers' Court at the Post of Austin, Texas.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Arkadi* continues her famous voyages between Athens and Candia in violation of the Turkish blockade of the island. On her last trip, which was her fourteenth or so, as she approached Candia, she was pursued by two steamers, who came near enough to fire into her and kill and wound some of her crew. Two other Turkish vessels appeared, and the plucky blockade-breaker was glad to take shelter in a port of the Greek island, Cerigotto, where she was blockaded at last accounts, but it was thought the Greek Government would not permit the Turkish vessels to hover around the port. It is worth noting that the ancient name of Candia—Crete—is being restored, and is almost altogether used in the foreign papers.

The principle of organizing the entire military population of a country, and compelling the males of a whole nation to drill a few days in each year, though greatly in favor in Europe just now, still has its opponents. Two hundred thousand men drilling for twenty-five days make a total loss of 5,000,000 days' work for the nation, besides the time necessary to leave home and assemble at the rendezvous. Altogether, a full month must be calculated as lost, a sacrifice which no nation can make without feeling it.

Her British Majesty's ship *Galatea* lately left Gibraltar for a voyage round the world under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, second son to the Queen. She first goes to Madeira, thence to Rio de Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, round Cape Horn and home again in twelve months. The whole voyage will be made under canvas.

THE Dutch have succeeded in lining old iron field guns with bronze, preparatory to rifling them. Attempts have been made by different nations to accomplish this, but without success, as might be anticipated, seeing that the expansion and contraction of one metal in heating and cooling is so much greater than of the other.

THE Austrian and Prussian military field-telegraphs were supplied by one English firm; or, at all events, by two brothers. There are two kinds—the plain copper wire, designed to be fixed to insulators, and another covered with gutta-percha and thin sheets of copper outside of that, intended to run over or under the ground. The Prussians dictated the size of the wire and the thickness of the covering, and had many failures; the Austrians gave the maker a *carte blanche*, and their lines were always successful.

UNTIL lately, says the London *Times*, England was behindhand in powder for rifle guns, just in proportion to her advancement in the same material for old smooth-bores of small calibre. Her gunpowder was too strong and quick-burning. As an elongated projectile is slower to start than a round shot, both on account of its weight and form, the development of gas on explosion should be slower too, for if not the whole strain will be brought to bear on a small portion of the bore, and the risk of bursting will be increased. The strength of our guns made the English artillerists a little backward in this matter. Russia and America led the way because their guns were weak; and now that we have found the difficulty of building heavy rifled pieces capable of enduring large charges, we have introduced a large-grain powder of peculiar form, called pellet powder, which appears to be so far successful.

A LETTER in the London *Times* gives some information about the military schools of England that in this country will be thought amusing, however seriously they may regard it abroad. Reference to the army estimates this year shows that there are 300 cadets at Sandhurst educated and superintended by 29 professors and 16 officers, at an annual cost of £36,128. Of this sum, £11,356 were spent upon the provisions, maintenance and washing of the cadets, and £25,772 upon their discipline and education. It follows that each cadet costs in all £120 8s. 6d., and that nearly one-third of that amount is spent upon his maintenance. Dividing the 45 professors and officers among the cadets we arrive at this result: that each of those fortunate gentlemen has to educate or look after six cadets, at salaries varying from £200 to £500 a year, with the exception of the governor, whose appointment is usually the well-earned reward of long military services. Pursuing the same investigation in regard to Woolwich, the results will be even more startling; for here there are 50 professors and officers to 180 cadets; and although the number of cadets is 120 less than at Sandhurst, their yearly cost is £60 more. Each Woolwich cadet costs annually £201 1s. 4d., and, in common with two and a fraction of his companions, enjoys the supervision of a professor.

MR. CHALMERS has challenged Major PALLISER to fire his chilled shot against a new target made by the former; the expense, not exceeding £1,000, to be borne by the major if the shot fail to go through, or if the target is beaten it will be at Mr. CHALMERS' cost. The challenge has not yet been accepted.

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THE NATIONAL GUARD PARADE.

THE parade of the First division of the New York National Guard, on the 4th, in New York City, showed that at last the division had passed under command of a soldier who understood his business. Similar parades in former years have almost invariably been marked by delays alike trying to the troops and spectators, and discreditable to the officers responsible. This year, the word of the hour was promptness; and, instead of dragging along till near noon, as precedent would have justified, the parade was dismissed at nine o'clock, and the regiments were soon all on the way to their armories.

A division parade is the simplest thing in the world to theorize about, and the simplest thing in the world when it has been once, by way of example, done. Yet, year after year, delay and confusion have marked successive attempts to carry it out. It is a very easy thing for a thorough soldier, accustomed to handle a brigade or a division in the field, to do the same thing in the streets of New York. But it takes a practical soldier to do it. General SHALE will show himself to be a man of the sort required. Last year, for example, the head of the column ran into the middle of it by reason of miscalculation of the line of march, or of error in preserving distances between the subdivisions. Accordingly, the rear of the column had to close in mass to get out of the way, and let the head of column pass. In previous years, errors still more glaring, and delays still more vexatious, have occurred.

In some previous parades, the Major-General, in publishing his orders for parade, used to menace all regiments which should come late with being put "on the left of the line." This terrible punishment for unsoldierly want of promptitude was seldom, if ever, enforced, one reason being that the General himself was commonly so many hours behindhand in getting everything ready, himself included, that the regiments most "backward in coming forward" always had time enough to report and to get their men thoroughly tired out, too, before the General was prepared to have the penalty inflicted. Moreover, the commanding officer was usually in such a heat and commotion himself, and so occupied in getting the parade off, after having seen it hang fire so long, that he had no time to attend to delinquents, or put that terrible "left-of-the-line" indignity on the slothful. General SHALE, we were glad to see, had no such threat in his official announcement. He took it for granted that his subordinates would obey orders, and he did not do so unsoldierly an act as to begin his orders for review by describing what the penalty for an expected disobedience would be. In spite of not having the time-honored menace held up before them, regiments which used to be behindhand, were prompt on the ground, and all went well.

Again, the formation of the line was wont to be a work of infinite distress, of toilsome hours; and when it did get formed, after infinite overlappings, and dressings up and back, and right and left, it seemed rather a matter of good fortune than of merit. There was a world of double-quicking hither and thither, also, before the regiments got dovetailed into position. Last year, for example, one regiment marched up to Thirty-fourth street three times during the morning, once to form in brigade line, and twice while in the brigade. The review of the division, which always consumed so much time, and which General SANDFORD never omitted, was very wisely omitted this year.

General SHALE, by the simplest of contrivances, avoided all this confusion and delay. The line of march for the division was on Fifth avenue. The five brigades were accordingly formed, not on the avenue

itself, but at right angles thereto, on Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth streets, one brigade in each street, with its right resting on the avenue, and its left extending westerly. This preliminary formation assured, it only remained for the First brigade to wheel into the avenue from Twelfth street, and so soon as its rear of column had passed up beyond Thirteenth street, the Second brigade wheeled into column behind. The Third and Fourth and the Cavalry brigades followed, successively, the moment the column had uncovered Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth streets.

We mention these things merely to illustrate the fact that the simplicity and thoroughness of General SHALE will do more for the division than any amount of the "pomp and circumstance" of command, without its essential soldierly spirit. When troops see that their officers know how to handle them, and that a parade, which is usually an annoying and mortifying disclosure of inefficiency, becomes a real pleasure and a source of study, they will acquire at once the pride of organization and the confidence in superiors which are needful to success.

HEAVY GUNS.

THE great and important subject of heavy ordnance has again come to the front in England, and, curiously enough, it is America that, for the first time, seems likely to carry off the greater part of the laurels. This result is the more surprising, because the new, English, 9-inch, wrought-iron, rifled, Woolwich gun is really a powerful and dangerous weapon, and has performed some noteworthy feats, for a gun of that size, on the trial of guns. Yet the attention paid at this moment to American ordnance is noteworthy, especially as, while Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG was successively making and bursting both his guns and his reputation, the big, Yankee smooth-bore was treated very contemptuously. We all know that, in the late debate in the House of Commons, Mr. BAILLIE condemned the British Ordnance Committee in round terms "for its failure to furnish the country with 'efficient field ordnance, heavy naval guns, or a satisfactory small arm.'" From that sharp attack we judge that the "Big WILL" business is not to impose much longer on the English. Mr. ANDERSON did, by some very good workmanship, bolster up Sir WILLIAM'S reputation for many months. But surely that task is rather difficult of accomplishment, when a member of the House asserts boldly that the original choice of the ARMSTRONG gun was traceable to a business relation between members of the Elswick Company and members of the War Department, and that the ARMSTRONG field artillery and the heavy Naval guns were alike failures; that trials were not fairly conducted, "and that we were in an inferior position in respect to our armament to the rest of the world."

The secret of all this complaint has now in part come out. Official information has reached Washington that the 15-inch gun of the Navy pattern, made in this country for the English Government, has lately had a trial at Shoeburyness, in presence of the Select Ordnance Committee. The result is said to have been "highly favorable" to this gun, and to have elicited great praise from the English. Here, then, we find the reason why the American gun is in favor. Our British friends could not believe our reports of the many battles in which the 15-inch gun did magnificent service to this country, but they have handsomely acknowledged its merits as displayed on their own trial grounds. Elsewhere in the JOURNAL we publish the report of the Shoeburyness trial, as it appeared in a London paper, and call special attention to the record as one of great interest.

In replying to Mr. BAILLIE, the other day, Sir J. HAY alleged that the United States had chosen the system of smooth-bore cast-iron guns because of the convenience, under their emergencies, of having the materials at hand, and if they did not resort to the rifle principle it was because they had no disposition at present to increase the number of their guns. The first part of this assertion is correct, but of course it does not alter the fact of the excellence of the cast-iron smooth-bores thereby produced. What necessity invented deliberation approves. On the other hand, it is not true that our indisposition to rifle large guns results from the wish to make no more heavy ordnance. It is the satisfaction which the 15-inch and 20-inch guns have given, that maintains them in public favor.

The 15-inch guns have won us more than one hotly-contested battle, and it would be idle to abandon so trusty a friend for the idle experiments of mere trial-ground artillery. Had Sir J. HAY simply alleged that there was some controversy among American artillers regarding the best material for heavy ordnance, he would have been correct; but the rising question is, for us, substantially settled.

Having referred so much to this subject, we must append something from the very remarkable speech of Lord ELCHO, as the London *Times* gives it—that report being fuller than the one of the professional journals which some of our readers may already have seen. He declared that it was most important that British artillery should be equal to that of America. In England there was nothing to compare to the 15-inch and 20-inch guns of the Americans, which threw spherical shot most destructively.

He added, after showing how often the English 13-inch and 9-inch guns had burst on the trial-ground:

If the Americans were right in their system we must be wrong, as it has proved that our guns could not be relied on for endurance. The truth was we had fallen between two stools. The American guns were of cast-iron, of a superior quality, although we might obtain it. They were cast in a peculiar way, and were very strong, at a cost of £20 per ton, or an aggregate of £800 for a gun; whereas one of the English guns, of wrought-iron, cost as much as £4,000, and FRAZER's gun nearly £2,000. The American principle had been followed out at the battle of Lissa, which was a battle of close quarters, and where the destruction was great. He thought, therefore, that the 15 or 20-inch guns, which he believed the Government had recently ordered, were preferable to the 9-inch guns. At last, he believed, we were going to follow the example of America, and, as he thought, wisely.

This is certainly very strong language. Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE's reply that American officers favored the Armstrong principle rather than their own, is simply absurd. His additional assertion that "during the whole war none of these big guns had penetrated the sides of an iron-clad," is entirely erroneous. The columns of the JOURNAL show several distinct historic instances to the contrary, and the fate of the *Atlanta* and the *Tennessee* are too well known to us to require specific citation.

But, now that our friends across the water are satisfied with the 15-inch gun, we must astonish them with something newer and greater. The 15-inch gun is to be regarded as the lowest grade of our heavy smooth-bore ordnance, though, several years ago, it looked to us as enormous as it now does to the eyes of the English. The 20-inch gun is a more formidable piece of artillery, and we must turn our attention to that.

We have lively hopes of American cast-iron guns of higher calibre than the 15-inch weapon, hitherto regarded as enormous. We have no doubt that the 20-inch gun can at this moment be used with 175 pounds of ordinary cannon powder. This assertion will seem amazing to most people; but it is scientifically true that there is not as much pressure put upon the 20-inch gun with 175 pounds as upon the 15-inch with 100 pounds. As, therefore, the experiments just made on the latter scale have been successful, there is no reasonable doubt that the 20-inch gun may be used with a 175-pound charge. Every projectile from the latter piece will then tell. No foreign iron-clad can stand a single well-directed shot from such a gun, with such a charge, within a distance of 1,000 yards. Moreover, the 20-inch gun will be accurate. Because it will have a high initial velocity, a flat trajectory, and will retain immense *vis viva* at a long range. Besides, its *ricochet* on smooth water will be superb.

Perhaps a doubt will have been raised as to the practicability of mounting and handling such enormous artillery. It is true that hitherto the gun-carriages used in forts, and the means provided for taking up the recoil, for loading, training and general manipulation, have been entirely unworthy of the guns themselves. But this defect can be remedied by a very slight drain upon the inventive resources of our mechanics. ERICSSON's carriage, used in the Monitors, and now employed also on the 15-inch guns of Mr. WEBB's *chef d'œuvre*, the broadside *Dunderberg*, is almost perfect for the use for which it is designed. Carriages of this plan can be built and successfully used for guns of any size. Since it is clear that there need be no difficulty in this respect, we may repeat that the immense size of the projectile in the 20-inch gun, the flat trajectory, and the *vis viva* of the shot, render it a very excellent piece of ordnance for the armament of forts in New York harbor.

We may go farther. From *a priori* considerations, we do not consider it at all improbable that 25-inch

guns can be built, and mounted in our forts, and used with 275 pounds. Indeed, we suggest the propriety of going immediately to work and making them. Why not? There is no reason why such a gun should not succeed, and the terrible effect of the enormous projectile it would carry can hardly be over-estimated. That it could be skilfully manipulated is evident from the character of the broadside carriage already referred to. What a stride from the puny ordnance now installed in our forts to these marvellous guns of the future!

WE are sorry to see that the problem of reconstruction, which has been so much cleared up since the military authorities took charge of the South, now bids fair to be involved and complicated afresh by questionable political elements, and particularly by efforts at confiscation. The authors of the policy of confiscation, now agitated afresh as a question of the hour, long ago rested it upon grounds at once false, and dangerous in their falsity. For example, in launching the fatal ideas of hanging the captured insurgents and seizing their lands, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee (since become President) said:

I say the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished; their great plantations must be seized and divided into small portions, and sold to honest, industrious men.

Here, then, we have initiated in its entire ferocity the anarchical scheme of spoliation which Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS and others, in all honesty and patriotism, doubtless, but with fatal lack of far-reaching statesmanship, have since undertaken at different times to carry-out.

It is worth while to consider how, after all, the policy of confiscation already indicated will affect the country. Mr. STEVENS' plan, like the one just quoted, proposes to divide up the great plantations of the South into small farms, to be apportioned among the poor loyalists. Most of the latter, of course, are freedmen, as the South went almost unanimously into the war. Accordingly, the present scheme of confiscation is simply one to transfer the property of whites into the hands of blacks. In other words, it takes away the cultivation of lands from men who have been for half a century managing them, and entrusts it to others who have just emerged from a state of degrading bondage, and are utterly incompetent now, and will be for several years, to properly undertake such affairs. We dare say this is all very fine politically, but agriculturally and financially it can be nothing but disastrous. For two or three years, perhaps even for five years (*i.e.*, until the whites had got control of the lands again, which they would surely do), the whole established agriculture of the South would be overthrown, and the finances of the Nation made seriously to suffer.

Apart, however, from the intrinsic right or wrong, expediency or inexpediency, of confiscation—on which every man has the privilege of his own honest opinion—there is this consideration: Everybody of decent sense, not run away with by party or personal ties, believes in the military method of reconstruction. It has hitherto worked like a charm, life and property in the South never having been so secure against violence since the settlement of America as now. But confiscation is a policy repugnant to a great minority certainly, and probably to an overwhelming majority, of the people of the North. Why, then, complicate what is going on well with new and doubtful schemes, with regard to which the marked unanimity of opinion now existing can never possibly prevail?

HAD the Cable dispatch respecting the Russian diplomatic note with regard to Ireland come in a news-letter we should have treated it with most contemptuous incredulity. As, however, it has the dignity and sanction of sub-Atlantic telegraphy, we must be more cautious. The dispatch alleges that the Russian Cabinet has addressed notes to its ambassadors at Washington, London, and Paris, requesting them to call the attention of France, England, and the United States to the condition of affairs in Ireland. These ambassadors are told to declare that the Russian Cabinet thinks that the condition of Ireland "invites a joint inquiry" from the Governments of Russia, France and the United States, in conjunction with that of Great Britain.

Here, then, we have something on which the *Tribune* can once more "stir up the pure minds"

of Fenians "by way" of remembrance," and the *Herald* can furnish Canada correspondence, detailing fresh Summer invasions of that dominion. Yet we cannot believe the dispatch to be true in the form in which it is put. Some basis, we must take for granted, it possesses. But why France, Russia and the United States should undertake to unite with England in settling a domestic affair essentially her own, we are at a loss to conceive. Why that proposition should come from Russia, is still more mysterious. Why, in fine, the United States, which has announced, as its cardinal feature in foreign politics, refraining from meddling with the internal dissensions of European States—should now be invited to do just what is opposed to its time-honored principles, is more wonderful than either of the other surprises.

If there be anything in this proposition, it should seem as if England would resent it as an astonishing insult. Has it yet been demonstrated that the three kingdoms are incompetent to take care of themselves? We are really at a loss to discover how it is that Russia finds it necessary to interfere and assist England in the matter. The more the subject is discussed, the stranger it appears.

CONGRESS has re-assembled for a short summer session, and is busy with the work of reconstructing reconstruction, and has very sensibly resolved to confine its action wholly to that business, shutting out all others from consideration. If there were doubt about the matter before, there can be no longer any question that the purpose of the reconstruction act, passed last Winter, was to place the South once more under military control, and make civil law for the time being subordinate to the more summary and efficient processes of military government. The more completely and unmistakably this is done now, the less will be the need of protracting in the future a military control which is unquestionably foreign to our institutions and opposed to the temper of our people, but which has inevitably resulted from the abnormal condition of things growing out of the war. Congress has not yet perfected the work of legislation for which it has assembled, and each House has a separate bill before it, which are under debate preliminary to a vote. The two bills do not differ essentially, except that the one before the House endeavors to dodge the constitutional prerogatives of the President as Commander-in-chief, by a section enacting "that no District Commander shall be relieved from the command assigned to him under the aforesaid acts, unless the Senate shall have first advised and consented thereto, or unless by sentence of court-martial he shall be cashiered or dismissed from the army, or unless he shall consent to be so relieved." This is somewhat of a stretch of the authority invested in Congress of making rules and regulations for the government of the army, and is at the best a doubtful exercise of power, while the precedent it establishes is a bad one. Both bills under consideration declare most unmistakably "that the true intent and meaning of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2d, Anno Domini, 1867, and was, is, and shall be construed to be that the military authority of the United States in said Rebel States as provided in said act, was and is paramount to any civil Government existing therein, makes all such civil Governments subordinate to such military authority, and prohibits them from interfering in any way with the exercise of such military authority;" and both provide that the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the Armies of the United States, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office any officer or person holding or exercising any civil or military office or duty in such district, under authority derived from any so-called State, and to provide from time to time for the performance of the duties of such officer so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army to perform the same.

The Boards of Registration of the several military districts are also made absolute judges of the right of any person to registration, and the fact of having taken the oath prescribed by the act of March 23, 1867, is held to be not conclusive but only *prima facie* evidence of a title to registration.

ADMIRAL PERSANO.

The following defence of Admiral Persano, of the Italian Navy, recently appeared in the London *Spectator*, and will prove especially interesting to such of our readers as examined the proceedings of the Court before which the Admiral was tried, which appeared in our issue of the 25th of last May:

Admiral Persano's defence of his conduct at Lissa, carefully suppressed for months, has at length reached England, and we propose to lay before our readers a brief analysis of the facts which have convinced his personal friends and the chief naval officers of France that he has been most unjustly dealt with. When Count Persano was appointed to command the fleet, he enjoyed the thorough esteem and confidence of his countrymen. His character stood very high, both for courage and capacity; straightforward, impetuous, strict with his officers, frank and plain-spoken, he is a man to have warm friends and bitter enemies, and he has both. Italy was resolved to have a Navy; upward of 12,000,000 of pounds sterling had been spent within five years, in forming a fleet far superior to that of Austria in size and guns. She had two plated steam frigates of nearly 5,700 tons each, the *Re d'Italia* and *Re di Portogallo*, built in America, each with two Armstrong guns of 300 pounds, 10 mortars of 80 pounds, and 24 rifled cannon, with conical steel balls of 90 pounds. The *Formidabile* and *Terribile*, of 2,700 tons, were built in France; the *Monitor Affondatore*, was a steam ram, which arrived from England the day before the battle of Lissa. The Italians were in a fever of enthusiasm, they counted on the most brilliant successes by sea and by land; perhaps they would even march to Vienna, but they would certainly take Rome; and then came the disastrous battle of Custoza, the indecisive battle of Lissa, and the Italians broke forth into howls of rage and disappointment. The people and the troops had done all that men could do—they had given their sons, their husbands, and brothers, their money and their blood, and after all they had gained nothing. What they won was won for them by Prussia, and it was necessary for the Ministry to find a victim to throw to the wolves, that they themselves might escape. Custoza would not bear inquiry—the maladministration, the absence of preparation, the peculation, the want of necessities, of clothing, of arms for the troops, for the volunteers, for the sick, all these things, which were the real causes of their non-success, must be hushed up and slurred over—and Persano was the most convenient victim.

This is the secret of the affair, but the history of it is as follows:

On the 21st of May, 1866, Admiral Persano reported to the Minister of Marine that "the fleet was not fit to go to war," that "it would take three months to make it tolerably ready," that "the ships on joining were short of men, especially of warrant officers, fourteen of the latter being wanting in the *Casteldardo* alone, and, above all, *without gunners*." He added, "We are ready to die for our King and country, but that won't give us victory, and victory is what we want." He suggested that if warrant officers could not be got otherwise, merchant captains should be pressed, and urgently represented the necessity for the most vigorous and immediate efforts to bring the fleet into fighting order. On the 21st of June the Admiral left Taranto, leaving two ships, which were not ready, behind, although he had just received a telegram from head-quarters saying, "There appears no reason why you should hurry to Ancona; it is better that you should have more ships, and well found; but do as you think best." In spite of this, one of the charges afterward brought against the Admiral was of having delayed at Taranto! On the 26th the fleet cast anchor at Ancona in the afternoon, and the next morning the Austrian fleet, in ignorance of their arrival, appeared off that port. The *Re d'Italia* and *Re di Portogallo* were throwing their coal overboard on account of its being in a state of combustion; the latter signalled that she could not stir, owing to the ignorance of her chief engineer; the engineers of the *Varese* and *Palestro* refused to work, not being in the Royal service, a fact of which the Government had been previously warned, and which was probably owing to their being British subjects, our Royal proclamation forbidding all such to take part in the war having been a severe blow to the Italian fleet, which had scarcely any other engineers. Two other ships were exchanging their guns, and all were coaling. Under these unfavorable circumstances Admiral Persano went in person in a swift small vessel from ship to ship, and got them into order of battle; but the Austrians, probably seeing no hope of a *coup de main*, retreated, and Admiral Persano did not think it expedient to give chase. A week later the Minister Depreis congratulated the Admiral on his "indefatigable activity," recommended "caution," "a vigilant, a menacing defensive position," and conveyed to him Riccioli's (the Prime Minister's) injunction "not to engage without the certainty of victory," adding, "before you can pursue the enemy into his own waters the fleet must be completely fitted out." He hoped to send him six Armstrong guns in a week; the steam ram *Affondatore* was promised within a fortnight. The Minister sympathized with Persano's extreme impatience, and promised to back his demands for naval requisites with all his power. Yet in the teeth of their own instructions, and in spite of their own knowledge of facts, the second charge subsequently brought by the Government against Count Persano was for not having chased the Austrian fleet on the 27th. On the 5th of July the *Moniteur* announced the cession of Venetia to the French Emperor, the disastrous battle of Custoza, and the subsequent inaction of the Army roused the indignation of the Italians, and the Ministry sent repeated telegrams to the Admiral to get ready for sea. He telegraphed, "I am ready, MINUS THE GUNS." Up to the 7th of July he had neither got guns nor order, and was so exasperated at the delay that he threatened to resign his command, while the Minister confessed that it was impossible to send him any plan of operations. On the 9th of July he received orders to go in search of the enemy, and to attack him; to make himself master of the Adriatic, to blockade the enemy's fleet if it remained in Polo, but *not to risk any of his own ships by attacking the forts which defend Polo; not to go too near the coast, for fear of marine torpedoes*

or mines. The Admiral cruised up and down in the Adriatic (endeavoring by a well-planned manoeuvre to draw the Austrians toward the south), and the Minister complained of the consumption of coal! The third charge against Count Persano was for disobedience of these orders, but La Marmora (the Prime Minister) himself ordered him to wait for the *Affondatore*, and to blockade Polo was impossible. On the 15th of July the Minister of Marine arrived at Ancona, and vehemently urged the Admiral to go and take the fortified island of Lissa. Persano replied that it was the very thing he wanted to do, but that he must have 5,000 men for disembarkation, with engineer and artillery officers. The minister could only let him have 500 marines, which, with the sailors who could be spared, gave him a landing force of 1,500 men. While they were disputing about it, a letter arrived from La Marmora, who wrote to the Admiral in the name of the King and Ministry lamenting the inaction of the fleet, and ordering him to put to sea and attack either the enemy's fleet, or *forts, or coasts*, the moment the steam ram *Affondatore* should have joined, under pain of being superseded in his command. Now, if the inaction of the fleet was owing to the non-arrival of the *Affondatore*, it was clearly not the fault of Persano: if he was ordered to wait for it, he could not be blamed for not going without it, and the childishness of requiring him to attack the enemy's coasts—he had pointed out a week previously that this was impossible without having a sufficient force to take possession of any locality—when they knew he had no force to disembark, will probably astonish even those who are aware by how little wisdom nations are governed.

Nevertheless, stung by this unreasonable letter, Persano determined to attempt a *coup de main*. Neither he nor the Government had any positive knowledge about the island, not even a map of it. He sailed on the afternoon of the 16th of July, and the next day, at sunset, received information from D'Amico, the chief of his staff, who had gone to Lissa under English colors, that the three forts on the island were defended by about 2,500 men. Vice-Admiral Albini came on board to dissuade the Commander-in-Chief from attacking, declaring that Lissa was the Gibraltar of the Adriatic, but Persano was not to be turned from his purpose. He himself, with eight plated steam frigates, undertook the attack on the principal fort of San Giorgio, and ordered his Vice-Admiral, Albini, with four wooden ships, to silence a battery and effect a landing at Porto Manego, on the southeast of the island, while Rear-Admiral Vacca, with three plated frigates, was to shell the batteries of Porto Carniso, on the northwest. The action was fixed for daybreak, but "owing to the difficulties of communicating orders at night," it did not begin till 11 A. M. After a hot engagement (during which the *Re d'Italia* fired 1,300 shot), Fort San Giorgio lowered its colors at half past three p. m., when Vacca, finding the batteries at Porto Carniso too high to attack, returned *without orders*, and at five o'clock the news came that Albini had done *nothing whatever*. At six both divisions rejoined, "Albini," as a French admiral sarcastically remarked, "pure from any stain of powder." Persano determined to renew the attack next day, in spite of the representations of two of the captains that if even 1,200 men were landed, the remainder of the crews would not suffice to work the guns. Count Persano received information that the Austrian Admiral Tegethof had telegraphed to the garrison to "hold out until his arrival." He had some suspicion that this was only a stratagem, and on the arrival of the steam ram *Affondatore*, with two frigates bringing 1,100 troops he ordered Albini, with the non-plated ships, to disembark them at Porto Canrobert, on the west of San Giorgio. The iron-plated steam sloop *Formidabile*, of twenty guns, went into the long, narrow harbor of San Giorgio, and came out again an hour after, having failed in silencing the battery of the Madonna, and having lost fifty-five men, her masts and funnel being almost demolished; but her cuirass had remained invulnerable, and not a shell had penetrated her battery. The attack began at half-past three p. m., but Albini failed to effect a landing, owing, as he reported, to the surf, though the wind was off shore, and there was no swell perceptible to the other ships—a very remarkable fact. It is also stated that the garrison was lying in wait on the shore, and repulsed the vanguard.

At daybreak on the 20th July a transport brought a battalion of marines. Persano had two courses open to him, immediate action, or return to Ancona for coal, of which they had only two days' supply left, and for ammunition. Like an obstinate, tough Piedmontese, he gave orders for renewing the attack again, confiding the disembarkation to Albini, when at eight in the morning news came that the enemy was in sight. It is evident that up to this point all that had been done was done by Persano. Had either Albini or Vacca been equally successful, or had Persano had the 5,000 men he had demanded, the island would have been in possession of the Italians before the Austrian fleet arrived. The failure was evidently not due to the Commander-in-Chief, and the attack with insufficient force had been insisted on by the Government, so that of this fourth charge he must be acquitted.

Orders were issued for the formation of a sufficient landing force on the 21st and 22d of July! He now ordered the fleet to form in two lines, nine plated ships in the first rank, under his own command, with Vacca under him, and the non-plated in the second rank, under Vice-Admiral Albini. The *Formidabile* asked leave to go to Ancona for repairs, and departed without orders. The Admiral shifted his flag into the steam ram *Affondatore*, and this forms one of the principal charges against him. The French Admiral Page, author of a by no means friendly article on the subject in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, declares that no sailor can blame him for so doing, though he considers that he ought to have chosen one of the sister ships, the *Formidabile* or the *Terribile*. But that the misfortunes of the Italian fleet were not due to this step is evident, for not only had the *Affondatore* been appointed the Commander-in-Chief's tender the night before, but her captain expected him on board. It is quite impossible that the other ships could have been unaware of where the Admiral was when they saw his flag hauled down on the *Re d'Italia*, when they saw the *Affondatore* leave the latter instead of remaining to defend her, when they could distinguish a slight mistake in the flag which was

hoisted on board the steam ram, and above all, when his first signals from the latter were *repeated and obeyed* by every ship. Albini must have well known than the Commander-in-Chief was on board the *Affondatore*, or why did he not assume the command, when, as he says, he supposed him to have gone down in the *Re d'Italia*? As to the charge of cowardice because he remained in the turret of the steam ram, another French naval officer declares that he cannot understand it, there being no other place where a commander could stay. The letters of the unfortunate Deputy Boggio, who went down in the *Re d'Italia*, bear ample testimony to Persano's gallantry and pluck. His own actions, his whole demeanor, leave not a shadow of doubt on the subject.

Persano is accused of having formed in line presenting his flank to the enemy. Tegethof advanced in three divisions, seven armor ships, with the flag ship *Max* at their head, the wooden *Kaiser*, of 92 guns, leading the iron-plated wooden ships, and the smaller vessels bringing up the rear, all disposed chevron fashion. He gave the word, "Run down the enemy and sink him." It was a *coup d'essai* of a battle with plated ships and steam rams. Vacca's fire did no damage, and Tegethof passed through the enemy's line without doing him any harm, but fell upon the *R d'Italia* with four plated ships, and he himself ran into her, then backed, and the ill-fated ship went down. Her rudder which was exposed, is said to have been broken by a shot. The two ships were of equal horse-power (800), but the *Max* was 1,200 tons less, and had only sixteen guns to the *Italia's* thirty-six. The *Re di Portogallo*, sister ship of the *Re d'Italia*, evaded the shock of the stout old *Kaiser* (a 92-gun wooden screw frigate). They grazed each other from stem to stern, and the *Kaiser* received the whole broadside of the enemy without being able to return a shot. She lost 105 killed and wounded, her funnel was crushed by the fall of the mizen-mast, and she was obliged to retreat toward Lissa. The *Affondatore* attempted to run her spur into her, but failed, owing to the rudder-chain breaking. A second attack of the *Affondatore* was met by a storm of vertical balls, which pierced the decks of the steam ram, and by a withering fire of musketry against the crew, who were getting in the anchor, which was dashing itself against the sides.

Albini, instead of joining immediately, delayed, to gather up the boats and planks he was beginning to use for the disembarkation. He then, with his eight frigates, formed line upward of a mile and a half from the scene of action, and remained a tranquil spectator thereof, with nearly 400 guns! The *Terrible* remained with him. In vain the Commander-in-Chief signalled for him to join and press the enemy. In his opinion, as he had the effrontery to avow before the Court of Inquiry, "uncuirassed frigates are more bother than use." This scientific opinion as Admiral Page truly writes, "makes one's blood freeze when one thinks of the noble old *Kaiser* adopting modern manœuvres, and nearly running down the finest of the Italian armored ships."

The *Ancone* and the *Varese* fell foul of each other, the *Palestro* was set on fire, being only partially plated, and finally blew up. In vain did the Commander-in-Chief, seeing his reiterated signals disobeyed, go in person toward the second division to make sure that they were perceived. In vain did he rush after the laggards among the cuirassed ships, and endeavour to bring them into action. The *Principe Umberto*, a wooden frigate (just returned from a long cruise in the Pacific, and therefore in good order), under Captain Acton, and the *Re di Portogallo*, were the only ships which obeyed his orders to close with and chase the enemy. Rear-Admiral Vacca confessed to seeing the signal, and to having disobeyed it, because he thought the fleet should form in line first! What could Persano do with such officers, to whom the very first principle of military obedience was unknown? The battle lasted little more than an hour. The French Admiral declares that both fleets were at that moment perfectly fit to resume the battle; but not only did most of Persano's fleet refuse to fight, but the Italian gun practice was so bad that 1,450 shots of their magnificent artillery made scarcely a mark on the Austrian fleet.

We are not upholding Admiral Persano as having made no mistakes as a naval tactician, but we consider that his character for honesty and courage remains unblemished, and that the most skilful manœuvres would have been frustrated by such disobedience as were manifested by many under his command, Vice-Admiral Albini being the foremost culprit.

After the battle Persano resigned his command, sent in charges against Albini and Vacca, and demanded a Court of Inquiry.

This was certainly the act of an innocent and honorable man. The Government would not publish his report of the battle of Lissa, and it was semi-officially stated by the *Nazione* that they did so on account of the accusations it brought against almost all his officers. For publishing the same narrative in a pamphlet, entitled "*I Fatti di Lissa*," the Admiral was placed under close arrest for about two months, and not allowed any communication even with his wife and son; yet the official narrative, drawn up by Rear-Admiral Brochetti, and finally published by government, agrees with that of Persano in every respect, excepting only the omission of all notice of the fact that it was the Ministry who forced him to immediate action in the middle of July, before he had received any troops. Admiral Persano's pamphlet was written with remarkable reserve and caution; he brought no charges against any one, though the facts told strongly against them. His trial was delayed for months; at first the government intended to accuse him of treason, but they were obliged to give it up, there not being even a shadow of foundation for it. It is worthy of note that his advocate based his defence of the Admiral on the report of the Court of Inquiry, which is a sufficient proof of the accuracy of the facts we have stated, and of Persano's narrative of them. His own defence was considered triumphant, and even a paper which had strongly opposed him acknowledged it was a noble one. Every charge against him was disproved, and his advocates strongly insisted on the illegality of allowing his two Admirals, Albini and Vacca, whom he had reported for disobedience of orders, to be the chief witnesses against him. When the defence was concluded every one anticipated an honorable acquittal, when just as he had explained the failure of his attack on the *Kaiser*, a paper was slipped into

his hand, saying, "If you will say no more, you will gain several additional votes." This was too much for his patience. He lost his self-control, and striking the table with a force that resounded throughout the house, he cried, "I am here not to beg for votes, but to demand justice," threw back every lie in their teeth, and defied the whole Senate.

All the leading men in the Senate voted for him, but he is a Piedmontese, and the Genoese, Neapolitans, and Venetians confess that they had made up their minds before-hand to condemn him. And so he was condemned to lose his rank, to be dismissed the service, and to pay the expenses of the prosecution, while his subordinates go scot-free.

So much for the justice of an elective Upper House!

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

The following is the distribution of troops serving in the Second Military District, commanded by Major-General D. E. Sickles:

Staff.—Captain J. W. Clous, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and A. D. C.; Captain Alexander Moore, Thirty-Eighth U. S. Infantry, A. D. C.; Brevet Major J. R. Myrick, First Lieutenant Third Artillery; A. D. C. and Acting Judge-Advocate; Major James P. Roy, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Acting Inspector-General; Brevet Captain H. E. Hazen, First Lieutenant Eighth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. Burns, Major and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Page, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director; Brevet Captain W. Prince, First Lieutenant U. S. Ordnance Corps, Chief Ordnance Officer; Brevet Colonel E. W. Hinks, Lieutenant-Colonel Fortieth Infantry, Provost Marshal-General; Brevet Colonel W. B. Royal, Major Fifth Cavalry, Chief of Bureau of Civil Affairs; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Nicholls, Major, Pay Department, Disbursing Officer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Post of Morganton.—Brevet Major G. Urban, Captain Fifth Cavalry, Company I, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Morganton, N. C.

Post of Salisbury.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Edie, Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Infantry, Company A, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Salisbury, N. C.

Post of Charlotte.—Brevet Major H. M. Lazelle, Captain Eighth Infantry, Company H, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Charlotte, N. C.

Post of Greensboro'.—Brevet Major W. S. Worth, Captain Eighth Infantry, Company B, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Greensboro', N. C.

Post of Raleigh.—Colonel J. V. Bomford, Eighth Infantry, Company E and Headquarters Eighth U. S. Infantry, Company A, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Raleigh, N. C.

Post of Fayetteville.—Brevet Colonel Milton Cogswell, Major Eighth Infantry, Company K, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Post of Goldsboro'.—Major C. E. Compton, Fortieth Infantry, Companies E, G and H, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Goldsboro', N. C.

Post of Wilmington.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Frank, Captain Eighth Infantry, Company D, Eighth U. S. Infantry; Company A, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Wilmington, N. C.

Post of Plymouth.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bentzoni, Captain Fortieth Infantry, Company B, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Plymouth, N. C.

Post of Newbern.—Brevet Major J. J. Van Horn, Captain Eighth Infantry, Company F, Eighth U. S. Infantry; Company C, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Newbern, N. C.

Post of Fort Macon.—Captain Charles B. Gaskill, Fortieth Infantry, Company I, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Fort Macon; Brevet Major-General N. A. Miles, Colonel Fortieth Infantry, Headquarters Fortieth Infantry, Raleigh, N. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Post of Charleston.—Brevet Brigadier-General H. B. Clitz, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Infantry, Companies A B, and I, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Companies B and H, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Companies D and F, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Charleston, S. C., and vicinity.

Post of Hilton Head.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Wildrick, Captain Third Artillery, Company E, Third U. S. Artillery; Company K, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Hilton Head, S. C.

Post of Georgetown.—Brevet Major E. W. H. Read, Captain Eighth Infantry, Company C, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Georgetown, S. C.

Post of Aiken.—Brevet Major L. Walker, Captain Fifth Cavalry, Companies H and L, Fifth Cavalry, Aiken, S. C.

Post of Darlington.—Captain H. S. Hawkins, Sixth Infantry, Company G, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Darlington, S. C.

Post of Columbia.—Brevet Brigadier-General H. S. Burton, Colonel Fifth Artillery, Companies B and H, Fifth Artillery, Headquarters, Columbia, S. C.

Post of Newberry.—Brevet Major J. McCleary, Captain Sixth Infantry, Company H, Sixth Infantry, Newberry, S. C.

Post of Anderson.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Smith, Captain Eighth Infantry, Company I, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Anderson, S. C.

Post of Unionville.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Andrews, Captain Eighth Infantry, Company G, Eighth U. S. Infantry, Unionville, S. C.

Post of Chester.—Brevet Major D. D. Lynn, Captain Sixth Infantry, Company K, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Chester, S. C.

First Lieutenant Evans S. Ewing, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Brevet Major) U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to Brevet Major-General J. A. Mower, U. S. Army, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana.

GUNPOWDER.

Or late years, and chiefly determined by the advent and necessities of rifled artillery, much consideration has been given to what has been called the *vis viva* of gunpowder, or, as the French express themselves, the *force brisante*. It is always desirable to avoid the introduction of new names except they set forth some new idea, and we do not think there is need for the use of the term *vis viva*. The violence of explosion has more to do with the time in which the gaseous products of ignition are liberated than with the actual bulk of them. By the *vis viva* or *force brisante* is to be understood the function of combustive velocity apart from the volumes of gas of combustion liberated. Since the introduction of rifled artillery, and in especial built up rifled artillery of large calibre, the combustive velocity of gunpowder has been much considered. It was soon found in the practice of these guns that, using gunpowders already known, the shock of first explosion was almost greater than metal could bear. Thereupon it became desirable to lessen the combustive velocity of the powder used without diminishing the actual bulk of evolved gases. In the British service this desideratum was sought to be accomplished by the device of increasing the size of the grains. In America, and under the auspices of Rodman, the same end was sought to be achieved, perhaps, has been achieved, by the device of a perforated powder block. Looking at the requisitions of gunnery and the capabilities of gunpowder, it would strictly follow that there should be a different modification of powder for each individual gun. To achieve this desideratum in practice would of course be impossible, still the theoretical indication should never be lost sight of.

Preceding considerations lead us to correct certain ordinary impressions relative to the expressive strength as applied to gunpowder. When a statement is made that some one kind of gunpowder is stronger than another kind what is the idea begotten? Is it meant that the stronger gunpowder has more immediate shattering effects, or that it is better adapted to projectile usage? If a little of the fulminate of silver or chloride of nitrogen be laid upon a penny piece and ignited, there follows explosion with deafening noise, and the penny piece, if not perforated, will be at least strongly bent. Substitute gunpowder and no such result will follow. Whether then is gunpowder on the one hand or fulminate of silver and chloride of nitrogen on the other the stronger. Judged by the immediate effect, the preponderance of strength is in favor of the two chemical explosives, but in regard to projectile powder their energy is inconsiderable, or more properly speaking insignificant. The consideration of time as an element of projectile force is essential to a due comprehension of the subject. The problem being to urge a projectile out of a gun barrel, the precise theoretical conditions to be secured would be as follows: a gunpowder the immediate first force of ignition of which would be enough to overcome the resistance of combined friction and gravity of the projectile; then a progressively increasing velocity of gaseous evolution up to the point whereat the projectile should leave the muzzle of the gun. These conditions evidently do not admit of being achieved. Their fulfillment would imply the existence in one cartridge of successive layers of gunpowder, each successive layer when ignited evolving more gas than the preceding and in a smaller division of time. Even, however, did they admit of being achieved, the advantage in gunnery practice would not be considerable. After a certain velocity of propulsion in a projectile has been attained the increment of any further *vis a tergo* involves an increment of atmospheric resistance so enormous that while the increment of range in the projectile thereby achieved is trifling, the aberration of flight is considerable. The propulsive force of inflamed gunpowder admits of comparison with the progressive velocity of a falling body; only, whereas the precise law of increment in the latter case is known, in the former it can only be theoretically approximated. This, however, is certain, that the projectile force of gunpowder is established from very small beginnings, as the following experiment will make evident. If a smooth bore flint musket be taken, loaded with a full powder charge, and filled with an accurately fitting cylindrical plunger of metal; if the musket be then fired, the cylinder of metal will not be projected all, there will be no report, and all the energy of combustion will be expended through the touch-hole. The consideration of time of combustion as an element of projectile force accounts for the fact, now well known, that the proper length of a barrel has a certain relation to the quality of associated gunpowder. Whatever may be the velocity of gunpowder ignition and persistence of its gaseous development, a theoretical point must necessarily be attained at which the velocity of the projectile has outrun the velocity of gaseous evolution. Theoretical indications obviously require that the projectile shall have left the gun some time previously, at the point, to be precise, at which the projectile's velocity and that of the projecting gases are exactly equal. Whenever the conditions are such that the projectile remains in the barrel after the attainment of this limit, then will the former suffer a retardation proportionate to the force of the partial vacuum established in its rear. If a barrel were sufficiently long a projectile might be brought to rest within it through the operation of the cause just indicated. We have often wondered that the experiment has not been tried. It would be easy of trial with a barrel of musket calibre, there then would be no practical difficulty in joining temporarily any number of musket barrels end to end, so as to make one continuous barrel for experimental uses. The length might be progressively increased until the limit should be achieved at which the projectile would be brought to rest.

Any reference to gunpowder would be incomplete that should fail to take cognizance of glazing. It is well known that British gunpowder excels in this quality, the grains being more bright and shining than are those of foreign gunpowder. Now, in regard to glazing, the advantages are twofold: the powder is rendered less hygroscopic, thereby it does not attract water so rapidly as it would unglazed: this is one advantage. The second is the tendency to impart a constant, so desirable in all applications of force to practical usage. Unglazed gunpowder is ever subject to have its grains mingled with the dust of attrition,

whereby, proportionate to every varying relation of dust and grain, will be an alteration of time of combustion. It is needless to point out in what way this interferes with constancy of practice, superadding yet another uncertainty to the already uncertain practice of gunnery. Occasionally the polish of gunpowder grains is heightened by blacklead, a practice that especially prevails in the manufacture of gunpowder for the African market. We need not indicate that the presence of blacklead, in whatever quantity, is undesirable: being wholly incombustible it necessarily tends to increase the residue of fouling.—Engineer.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of Army and Navy letters remaining in the New York Post-office at the dates specified. They will be retained for one month from the dates given, after which they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY LETTERS.

JULY 6.—Brevet Major-General Croxman, Captain E. M. Greene, General L. Rousseau (2), Captain Charles D. Schmidt, Charles H. Whitney.

JULY 10.—Major A. Coats (4), Matthew Collwell, Joseph Fortin, 15th U. S. Infantry, Colonel Lee, Gov. Br. Agent, General A. Marques, Colonel N. U. Pratt, General H. G. Wright, Colonel M. H. Wright (2).

NAVY LETTERS.

JULY 10.—John W. Briggs, late Acting Third Assistant Engineer; N. A. Blume, Master Onward; Michael Carian, U. S. Revenue Cutter Vermont; James Cunningham, U. S. ship Vermont; Captain A. S. Case; Commodore John J. Glasson; Assistant Paymaster James P. Giraud; Admiral Paulding; Edward Sutcliffe; Samuel S. White, U. S. ship Vermont.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 1.—Second Assistant Engineer William S. Neal, to special duty connected with the trial of the machinery of the *Piscataqua*.

JULY 2.—Commander Bayard N. Walcott, to duty as navigation and equipment officer at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Paymaster Elwin Putnam, to take passage in the mail steamer for Europe, which sails from New York on the 17th inst., for duty at St. Paul de Loando in charge of stores.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George L. Meade, to duty in charge of stores at Key West, Fla.

JULY 3.—Assistant Paymaster Henry Gerrard, to duty on board the Coast Survey steamer *Corwin*.

Acting Carpenter Warren Barnard, to duty on board the apprentice ship *Portsmouth*.

JULY 5.—Commander Edward Barrett, to command the *Quinnebaug*.

Lieutenant-Commander William B. Cushing, Passed Assistant Paymaster John Furey, and Carpenter John McFarlane, to duty on board the *Quinnebaug*.

Acting Sailmaker Gilbert D. Macy, to duty on board the naval apprentice ship *Portsmouth*.

JULY 6.—Assistant Surgeon J. A. Hawks, to duty on board the receiving ship *Potomac*.

DETACHED.

JULY 2.—Commander S. Livingston Breese, from duty as navigation and equipment officer at the Navy-yard Pensacola, Fla., and ordered north.

Gunner S. D. Hines, from duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the Naval Magazine at Fort Mifflin.

Gunner J. M. Hogg, from duty at the Naval Magazine at Fort Mifflin, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

JULY 3.—Assistant Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, from duty on board the Coast Survey steamer *Corwin*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

JULY 5.—Captain George H. Preble, from duty as inspector of supplies at the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to duty as equipment officer at that yard.

Commander James S. Thornton, from duty as inspector of supplies at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty as equipment officer at that yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Ackley, from duty on board the *Constellation*, and ordered to duty on board the *Quinnebaug*.

First Assistant Engineer Albert Aston, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to duty on board the *Quinnebaug*.

JULY 6.—Captain William Ronckendorff, from the command of the *Constellation*, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon William Lowber, from duty on board the *Constellation*, and ordered to duty on board the receiving ship *Potomac*.

Surgeon Edward M. Stein, from duty on board the *Potomac*, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster J. D. Murray, from duty on board the *Constellation*, and ordered to duty on board the receiving ship *Potomac*.

Paymaster George A. Lyon, from duty on board the *Potomac*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

JULY 1.—Acting Gunner Thomas S. Cassidy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 5.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenants Felix McCurley, Frederick E. Baury, Acting Master F. Aug. Miller, Acting Ensign George E. Wingate, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John B. Safford, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Hawley Brown and Philip Little, to duty on board the *Quinnebaug*.

JULY 6.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. Reid Peterson to duty on board the supply steamer *Massachusetts*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer D. A. McDermott, to duty on board the tug *Nina*.

Mate Thomas Savage, to duty on board the apprentice ship *Portsmouth*.

DETACHED.

JULY 5.—Acting Ensign Arthur O'Leary, from the command of the tug *Glance*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Daniel Johnson, from duty on board the tug *Nina*, and ordered to the *Quinnebaug*.

JULY 6.—Acting Master J. J. Brice, from duty on board the *De Soto*, and ordered to the *Quinnebaug*.

Acting Master E. W. White, and Acting Ensigns Andrew Jackson and Peter Faunce, from duty on board the *Constellation*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Ensign William J. Dumont, and Mate L. E. Daggett, from duty on board the *Constellation*, and ordered to duty on the receiving ship *Potomac*.

Acting Ensign John Boyle, and Acting Assistant Surgeon John D. Malone, from duty on board the *Potomac*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Arthur G. Steele, from duty on board the tug *Nina*, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Treadway, from duty on board the *De Soto*, and granted leave for discharge.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensigns Charles V. Kelly, from July 2d, and Abram H. Berry, from July 5th.

Mates William H. Moffett, from July 26, 1865, and E. W. Henck, from August 5, 1865.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending July 6, 1867:

James Thompson, seaman, June 23d, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

John R. Kelly, coal-heaver, May 25th, revenue steamer *Independent*, Mare Island, Cal.
 James Chennery, first-class boy, June 29th, iron-clads, Mound City, Ill.
 George F. Pearson, Rear-Admiral, June 30th, at Portsmouth, N. H.
 James McBeth, ordinary seaman, April 22d, U. S. steamer *James-town*, at sea.
 Alonzo Horton, ship's cook, April 22d, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*, at sea.
 George Bradley, corporal marines, May 1st, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*, at sea.
 William Martin, steerage cook, May 21st, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*, at sea.
 William J. Rothman, carpenter's mate, May 9th, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*, at sea.
 Edward Smith, apothecary, May 15th, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*, at sea.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTED HOSPITAL STEWARD U. S. ARMY.

Private George B. Griffith, Company I, 3d U. S. Artillery, and ordered to report to the commanding officer at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, for duty.

Sergeant John K. Thompson, Company F, 19th U. S. Infantry, and ordered to duty in the Fourth Military District.

Private Charles Harcourt, Company M, 3d U. S. Cavalry, and assigned to duty in the District of New Mexico.

DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward James H. Parks, U. S. Army.

ORDER REVOKED.

Hospital Steward Edward Wilson, to duty in the First Military District, and ordered to duty at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1867.

Circular No. 7.
 I. The following General Orders are republished for the information of officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

General Orders No. 225.
 Section 2 of the Act approved June 20, 1864, published in General Orders No. 216, current series, having modified the Army ration, the following regulations on that subject will be observed:

1. The ration is twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound and four ounces of salt or fresh beef; eighteen ounces of soft bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one pound and four ounces of corn meal; and, to every one hundred rations, fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of tea; one pound and fifteen pounds of sugar, five quarters of a pound of butter, and four ounces of adiutorine or six cans of four pounds of soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of salt, and four ounces of pepper. The Subsistence Department, as may be most convenient or least expensive to it, and according to the condition and amount of its supplies, shall determine whether soft bread or flour, and what other component parts of the ration, as equivalents, shall be issued.

2. On a campaign, or marches, or on board of transports, the ration of hard bread is one pound.

3. Desiccated compressed potatoes, or desiccated compressed mixed vegetables, at the rate of one ounce and a half of the former and one ounce of the latter to the ration, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, or hominy.

4. Beans, peas, salt and potatoe (fresh), rice, adiutorine, butter, and sugar, and the bushel of each shall be estimated at sixty pounds.

5. When despatched towards fresh vegetables, dried fruits, molasses, pickles, or any other proper food, may be purchased and issued in lieu of any component part of the ration of equal money value. The Commissary-General of Subsistence is alone authorized to order such purchases.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 11, 1867.

General Orders No. 62.
 On the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, so much of Paragraph 1, of General Orders No. 225, dated War Department, July 8, 1864, as establishes the ration of hard bread at twelve ounces, is hereby rescinded, and the ration of hard bread will hereafter be one pound avoirdupois.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 11, 1867.

General Orders No. 62.
 On the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, so much of Paragraph 1, of General Orders No. 225, dated War Department, July 8, 1864, as establishes the ration of hard bread at twelve ounces, is hereby rescinded, and the ration of hard bread will hereafter be one pound avoirdupois.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 11, 1867.

General Orders No. 33.
 I. The General Commanding the Department takes occasion to notice as follows the gallant conduct of the troops of his command in combats with hostile Indians, under, in most cases, circumstances of great hardship and privation.

II. On the 22d of October, 1866, Lieutenant J. F. Small, First U. S. Cavalry, commanding an expedition from Camp Bidwell, Cal.—with twenty-five men of Company A, First U. S. Cavalry, and twenty-two men of Company I, First Oregon Infantry, under command of First Lieutenant Oatman—attacked a camp of some seventy Indians, near Lake Albert, Oregon, and, after a fight of three hours' duration, over very rough ground—the cavalry having to dismount—succeeded in putting the Indians to flight. Fourteen warriors were killed, three squaws and four children captured, twelve lodges burned, and three horses taken. During the fight, owing to the humane instructions given by Lieutenant Small, and so well obeyed by his men, no women or children were killed. Lieutenant Small takes occasion to commend Lieutenant Oatman for skill and energy during the engagement. Two soldiers and a Klamath Indian guide were wounded.

III. On the 5th of December, 1866, after a scout of ten days' duration, from Camp Bidwell, Cal., Sergeant Buckley, Company A, First U. S. Cavalry, with six men, captured twenty head of cattle from Indians in Surprise Valley. The Indians succeeded in making their escape. The scouting party was greatly impeded in its movements by snow.

IV. On the 11th of December, 1866, Second Lieutenant W. H. Winters, First U. S. Cavalry, in pursuance of orders from Brevet Major Harvey Brown, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Camp Wallen, A. T., left that camp with twenty-seven men of Company G, First U. S. Cavalry, eight men of Company E, third battalion, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Party, and W. McFarland, a citizen employee—Merrijido Grigorio, guide—for the purpose of pursuing and punishing a party of Indians that had committed a murderous attack upon some travelers on the road to Santa Cruz. The trail of the Indians was found, and patiently followed; and, on the 14th of the month, these Indians were overtaken, and, after a desperate resistance, killed. Two of the horses of Lieutenant Winters' command were killed. Several deserted Indian rancherios were found, and much valuable information gained as to the movements and trails of the Apaches. Lieutenant Winters is highly commended by the post commander for his energy. The Indians killed were of the band of the noted Apache chief, Cochise, of Sonora.

V. On the 17th of January, 1867, in accordance with post orders issued by Captain Murray Davis, at Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, Second Lieutenant John Lafferty, Sergeants J. Kelley and Edward Flanagan, and twelve privates of the Eighth U. S. Cavalry, started on a scout after Indians. On the 18th, two Indians were killed, and a skirmish and some provisions destroyed. On the 21st, the company returned to Camp Scott. During the expedition, severe storms of snow and rain were encountered, and much suffering endured by the men, the cold being extreme. Sergeant Kelley was wounded in the hand by an arrow. Lieutenant Lafferty and the non-commissioned officers and men of his detachment are much commended by Captain Davis for their energy and perseverance, and for the faithful manner in which they carried out the instructions given them.

VI. On the 13th of February, 1867, Captain Samuel Munson, Ninth

U. S. Infantry, commanding the post, started from Camp Bidwell, Cal., with thirty-three men of Company A, First U. S. Cavalry, fourteen men of Company C, Ninth U. S. Infantry, a guide, three Indians, and the post surgeon. On the 16th, Captain Munson found an Indian trail, followed it into and surprised an Indian camp. Five Indians were killed, and two taken prisoners. Captain Munson expresses himself much indebted to Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Lods, to D. Hoag, guide, and to Sergeants R. Barret, Company A, First U. S. Cavalry, and James Whelan, Company C, Ninth U. S. Infantry, for the energy and gallantry they displayed during the expedition. The extreme cold so benumbed the men that they were scarcely able to use their fire-arms and sabres. Private Edward Pengelly, Company A, First U. S. Cavalry, is specially noticed by Captain Munson for gallant conduct in single combat with an Indian.

VII. On the 6th of March, 1867, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Devin, Captain Ninth U. S. Infantry, commanding the post, sent from Camp Independence, Cal., a party of twelve men, of Company D, First U. S. Cavalry, in charge of First Sergeant F. R. Neale, to pursue and punish Indians that had been committing depredations. After following the trail for eighty miles, Sergeant Neale surprised the Indians, killed and wounded twelve warriors, and captured some stolen property, and a large quantity of horse meat. One horse was killed during the fight. The scouting party travelled two hundred and fifty miles. A heavy snow storm prevailed most of the time the party was marching. Sergeant Neale and the men of his command are highly commended by Lieutenant-Colonel Devin for their energy, and for the very efficient manner in which they carried out the instructions given them.

VIII. On April 16, 1867, Captain J. M. Williams, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, with Company I, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, under Lieutenant Edward G. Fecet—aggregate fifty-one men—and Company B, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, under Lieutenant C. Hobart—aggregate, thirty men—with Messrs. Hodge and Price as guides, was sent from Fort Whipple, by order of Brevet Brigadier-General J. L. Gregg, commanding District of Prescott, to chastise a band of hostile Apaches. On the 14th and 15th, the command marched over a very rough and difficult country for man or horse; came upon the Indians posted in an inaccessible position, but succeeded in destroying their camp of about thirty lodges, together with a large amount of supplies and food. On the 16th, leaving the horses in charge of Sergeants Ferran and Golden, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, the main body of the troops was so directed that the Indians abandoned their stronghold and fell back. In doing so, a party came in view of the non-commissioned officers in charge of the horses of the dismounted men. Immediately Sergeants Ferran and Golden, encumbered though they were by the horses of the whole command, mounted eighteen men, and gallantly charged the party of Indians—umbering about thirty-five—and, in a few minutes, completely routed them, killing twenty, and wounding several, who escaped—capturing four mules, two horses, one gun, and a number of bows and arrows. This without loss. Captain Williams gives much and deserved credit to the non-commissioned officers for this affair. On the 18th, Captain Williams followed the Indians, and came upon their camp, which he immediately charged. After a short hand-to-hand fight between the cavalry and Indians, the latter were completely routed, with the loss of thirty killed and many wounded, who escaped. The camp equipment, arrows, and supplies, were destroyed. Our loss was one man, saddler, G. W. Drummond, Company B, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, killed, and Private Dolinger, wounded. Lieutenant Fecet, with Company I, on the left of the enemy. Much praise is given, and deservedly so, by Captain Williams to his officers and men for their conduct in this expedition. It seems to have been well conducted, and is in every way creditable to Captain Williams, who is warmly commended for it by his district commander.

IX. The foregoing list comprises but a few of the expeditions undertaken by the troops of the department. Many expeditions highly creditable alike to commanders and men, and marked, as well by the vigor, resources, and tenacity of purpose with which they were prosecuted, as by the toil and suffering with which they were attended, were made. Nevertheless, no special mention of them is made, it being the intention, herein, to notice only those which have been successful in actual conflict.

By command of Brevet Major-General McDowell.

JOHN P. SHERBURNES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOARD TO EXAMINE UPTON'S TACTICS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 11, 1867.

Special Orders No. 300.

A board will assemble at West Point, New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1867, to take into consideration the system of infantry tactics prepared by Brevet Major-General E. Upton, U. S. Army, and will report its opinion whether the said tactics should be adopted as the system for the Armies of the United States, in lieu of all others. The board will be composed as follows: General U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, President; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army; Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army; Brevet Major-General W. F. Barry, Colonel Second Artillery; Brevet Major-General W. N. Grieg, Colonel Third Cavalry; Brevet Colonel H. M. Black, Major Seventh Infantry.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE TRANSFER OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The principal topic under discussion in the National Guard circles of New York at the present time is the proposed transfer of the Seventh regiment from the Third to the First brigade. We believe the facts of the case are, that Brigadier-General William G. Ward applied to General Shaler for an order transferring the Seventh regiment to his brigade, and that this application was forwarded by General Shaler to Headquarters at Albany, as, at the time it was received, the General had not yet made an inspection of his command. The application was subsequently returned to General Shaler for his opinion, by whom it was referred to Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, commanding the Third brigade, in whose hands, we understand, the paper now remains. At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers of the Seventh regiment, at which nineteen officers were present, a vote is reported to have been taken, which stood ten in favor of the transfer to nine opposed to it. After General Varian has endorsed his opinion on this application it will be referred to General Shaler, and re-forwarded by him to Albany, with his opinion. It is, of course, well understood that General Varian is opposed to losing the best regiment in his brigade, and that a majority of the officers of the regiments of his brigade feel with him.

The most unpleasant feature of the matter is that it places General Ward and General Varian in direct opposition, so that if the transfer is really made General Varian will have just ground for complaint. We cannot, of course, predict what action General Shaler will take in this matter; but we know he is a good soldier, and we feel sure that he has no prejudice either one way or the other. We are persuaded also that the General will, under any circumstances, take a soldierly view of the matter, and we believe his decision will not only be adopted at Albany, but also be satisfactory to the members of the division. There is, however, more in this matter than the mere transfer of a regiment; for it is a test as to how far the wishes of a brigade commander are to be consulted in making any changes in his command. This is certainly a point for serious consideration, for the precedent now established will doubtless govern all future action in similar cases.

Transfers of companies are usually effected by mutual consent, and so it should be with regiments. It was undoubtedly a mistake to make an application for a particular regiment. If General Ward thinks his command is proportionately smaller than those of the other Brigadier-Generals, he should call the attention of the division commander to this fact, and, if it was considered necessary to give him other troops, the regiment to be transferred could be designated

from Albany, upon the recommendation of the Major-General commanding the division. This would be perfectly regular, and no one could have any just ground of complaint. As matters now stand, however, should the Seventh regiment be transferred, General Varian could, with equal justice, apply for the transfer of the Twelfth or Seventy-first regiment, and if it could be shown that the First brigade was larger than the Third we can see no reason why his request should not be complied with.

General Ward is perfectly right in endeavoring to increase the effective strength of his command, but we do not approve of the manner in which he proposes to do it. There are many other points connected with this transfer which seem to us to render it unadvisable, but which we do not now propose to discuss. We hope our friends of the Seventh will not be deluded by the idea that if the regiment is put in the First brigade it will then be on the right of the division, as the Second regiment now holds that proud position, and is likely to retain it. We have met some persons who had this idea because they thought the Second regiment would be likely to die out. This is rather uncertain ground to build hopes upon, for although the Second is not in the condition it should be, it is far from dead, and waiting for dead men's shoes is always tiresome work.

THE COMPTROLLER AND THE ARMORIES.—It is understood that the Comptroller of the City of New York intends to ask the Legislature, at its next session, for a change in the law respecting armories for the National Guard of this city. Under the present provisions of the Code whenever a National Guard company shall have reached the minimum of forty-five, non-commissioned officers and privates, the Supervisors of the county in which such company district is situated must provide the company with an armory. In event of the failure of the Supervisors to provide an armory, the captain of the company, with the approval of the Inspector-General, is authorized to rent a room or building for the purpose. The Comptroller desires that the law concerning this matter be amended. He proposes that a certain number of armories be erected of substantial material and suitable size to accommodate all the organizations in the city. It is proposed that the apportionment of these armories be made by a committee of the Supervisors and officers of the First division, the latter to be selected for the purpose by Major-General Shaler. With so few of the details of the plan before us it is impossible to give a decided opinion as to its merits, for, while it may help some of the weaker regiments, it may injure some of the stronger ones. It is always a good plan to save money for the city, but we believe the consolidation of companies to the requirements of the present law would operate quite as beneficially as the proposed plan. We are inclined, however, to reserve our judgment.

CHANGES IN THE MANUAL.—It is reported that the Board of officers of the Twelfth regiment propose shortly to adopt a new manual. We hope this is a mistake, because no more inopportune time than the present could be chosen for such action. It will be seen from an order published elsewhere, that a Board of officers, of which General Grant is President, assembled at West Point on Tuesday for the purpose of determining whether General Upton's system of tactics shall be adopted for the government of the Army. Should this Board report favorably upon Upton's system, as seems probable, for General Grant has already expressed himself in favor of them, the system will undoubtedly at once be adopted for the instruction of the Armies of the United States, which includes the Regular, Volunteer and Militia forces. The Twelfth has but recently ceased to drill in Morris' Tactics, and it will, therefore, be unwise to adopt a manual which there is probability of being compelled to change in a short time. It is to be hoped that the action of the Board now in session at West Point will be promulgated as speedily as possible after the close of its sessions, in order that the subject of a change in Infantry Tactics may be finally settled.

A QUEER ARTICLE.—Once in a while even the best-managed papers are made to print articles which excite the merriment of the public, and make the managing editor lose his temper. Such an article was the one on "Transfers in the State Militia," which appeared in a recent issue of the New York Herald. The writer of the article alluded to evidently does not desire to see the Seventh regiment transferred from the Third brigade, but the method in which he presents his ideas is worthy of Unsworth, the noted Corkonian stump speaker. Some extracts from this article will amuse if they fail to instruct our readers. Here is a sentence which it is rather hard to understand:

All competent military authorities now agree that the maximum standard, whether for a company, regiment, brigade or division is much more efficient than the maximum commands designated as "skeleton," and by the maximum division the same number of men are not only more effective, powerful and concerted in action, but are more easily handled and disciplined than a corresponding number of men arranged in the minimum or "skeleton" system.

One other extract from the *Herald* must suffice:

The cardinal principle in military should be progressive succession. The plan of succession is that which gives animus and life to the militia, and causes the spirit of emulation among officers and men to endeavor to obtain by merit higher distinction and rank than already acquired.

We might think progressive succession a very good thing if we only had some idea of what it meant, for the *Herald* says it gives animus to the militia.

Still further on we are told that many regiments owe their prominence to "the desire and industry" which pervade them. The *Herald* stands deservedly high as a metropolitan newspaper, but if it prints many more such articles as the one from which the above extracts are taken the National Guard will begin to believe that it is indeed a comic daily.

BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF BREECHLOADERS.—The Board of officers appointed by Governor Fenton to examine breech-loading small arms, consisting of Brigadier-General George W. Palmer, Commissary-General of Ordnance; Brigadier-General William G. Ward, commanding First brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel George M. Baker, Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G., and Colonel Silas W. Bush, Assistant Inspector-General, met at the State Arsenal on the 9th inst. The Board having recommended that further tests of the Allin, Berdan, and Roberts methods of conversion be made have been ordered to make such further tests, and also to admit for trial such other arms as they may consider worthy of admitting to competition. At the meeting of the Board on Wednesday one Spanish and three French officers were present. The only gun tested on that day was that invented by Messrs. Miller, of Connecticut, from which 100 rounds were fired. A flaw having been discovered in the breech-block of this gun, it was withdrawn, and a perfect one will be substituted. Major-General Pleasanton, who has charge of the Roberts gun, was among the spectators.

TROOP G, THIRD CAVALRY.—This company, Captain H. Mohlmann commanding, went on its annual excursion on Sunday, the 7th instant. Sunday is not generally considered a suitable day for military excursions, and we think on this subject public opinion is wholly in the right. However, the troopers had hired the steamer *Virginia*

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Seymour and the barges *Walter Sands* and *William Myers* for the day, and proposed to have an excursion. The original intention was to go to Dudley's Grove, but late Saturday night the Committee of Arrangements were notified that the Airon Society had secured the Grove before them. Accordingly, the boats started without any definite destination. The first stoppage was made at Guttenberg, New Jersey, where a supply of lager beer was obtained, as the place was located outside of Mr. Kennedy's bailiwick. The boats next stopped a few miles this side of Dudley's Grove, but the residents refused the excursionists permission to land. Finally the boats drew up at Gloucester, N. J., more because they wanted to stop somewhere than because there was anything to stop for. After waiting at this place some time the company returned to the city. There were two bands in attendance, and the pleasantest feature of the excursion was the good music furnished by Wannamaker's Fifth regiment band. The excursion was certainly anything but successful, and most of the excursionists, at the end of their day's trip, concluded that they might have been better employed.

BATTERY G, FIRST ARTILLERY.—The National salutes at the Battery at sunrise and noon on the Fourth were, fired by Battery G, Veteran Corps. The Company was escorted to the Battery by the Washington Continentals. Battery G has fired the national salutes ordered by the commandant of the First division for the last twenty years. The following is a list of the present officers of the company: Captain, W. T. Stoutsburgh, First Lieutenant, J. B. Kierst; Second Lieutenants, S. M. Wright and W. A. Stoutsburgh.

COMPANY H, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—This organization returned to Brooklyn, from its trip to Gettysburg, on the 6th inst. The company spent the Fourth on the battle-field. The people of Lancaster gave them a hearty welcome as the company passed through that city on its return, and there was a firemen's torchlight procession in their honor.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The election for Major of this regiment, which was to have taken place on the 8th inst., has been postponed, at the request of Colonel Anton Meyer, until Monday, the 22d inst. Captain Holsworth, who was a candidate for the position, declined to run. Captain Eiler is now spoken of as a candidate.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The Ninety-sixth regiment, on the 4th of July, paraded with eighteen platoons, averaging eleven files front and a total of 532 officers and men.

WASHINGTON BLUES.—This company (Company K, Twelfth regiment) will visit Alderney Park, on Monday, the 29th inst., on their annual excursion. The steamboat *Wm. Tilamer* and barge *Wm. Myers* have been chartered for the occasion.

COMPANY F, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—At an election for non-commissioned officers of this company, held at the regimental armory, corner Henry and Cranberry streets, Brooklyn, on the 9th inst., the following persons were elected to fill vacancies: Second Sergeant Jos. Quick, to be First Sergeant, vice Syme, promoted Sergeant-Major; First Corporal S. P. Noyes to be Third Sergeant, vice Strong, promoted; Fourth Corporal C. S. Reynolds to be Fourth Sergeant, vice Boyd, resigned; Private James T. Franklin to be Third Corporal, vice Quick, promoted; Private Lewis Payne to be Fourth Corporal, vice Reynolds, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—The following elections and promotions are announced for the information of this command: Second Lieutenant Edmund S. Baker, Jr., to be First Lieutenant of Company A, vice Moller promoted, to rank from June 29, 1867; William K. Evans to be Second Lieutenant of Company A, vice Baker promoted, to rank from June 29, 1867; Corporal Isaac Wyman to be Commissary Sergeant, vice Roosevelt, promoted.

COMPANY F, FIFTH REGIMENT.—The members of this company, Captain L. G. Theodore Bruer, are notified to appear at the regimental armory, fully uniformed, armed and equipped (with white gloves), on Monday, July 15th, at 7 o'clock A. M., for company parade and target practice. The regimental band and drum corps will accompany the company. Company D, Captain H. Hamann, will make a joint parade with Company G on the 15th. Leopold Maisch, Right General Guide of the Fifth, has been appointed Commissary Sergeant of the regiment.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Joel Mason was serenaded at his residence in Forty-eighth street on Friday evening by the regimental band, B. Kissener's leader, accompanied by the officers and members of the regiment. Colonel Mason sails for Europe on Saturday in the *Ville de Paris*, having received a leave of absence for four months.

SECOND BRIGADE.—At the time of our going to press the only return of the members present at the parade on the 4th was that of the Second brigade, Major J. M. Frolich, Assistant Adjutant-General. From this report it appears that the total strength of the brigade was 2,629, the Fifth regiment being the strongest, viz., 579.

The following is the official return of the strength of the Second brigade on the parade on the 4th July: First Artillery, 517; Third Infantry, 367; Fifth Infantry, 579; Sixth Infantry, 368; Eighty-fourth Infantry, 266; Ninety-sixth Infantry, 532. Grand total, 2,629.

THE FARRAR COURT-MARTIAL.—This court, which adjourned on the 26th ult., met again on the 8th inst., at the Twelfth regimental armory. The case for the prosecution was closed after the examination of Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenberry and others. The examination of Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenberry occupied at least an hour, and the cross-examination was very spicy. The case for the defence was opened on the morning of the 11th inst. General Aspinwall, Lieutenant-Colonel Thorp, Sergeant McCready, and E. L. Davernpart, the comedian, were examined as witnesses for the defence to rebut the testimony of the prosecution in regard to the intoxication of the accused at the reception of Company D and on the occasion of the parade of the regiment on the 29th August last. After hearing the testimony of these witnesses, who testified that the Colonel was sober, the court adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

NATIONAL GUARD IN THE CONVENTION.—The following resolutions were offered in the Constitutional Convention by Mr. Cochrane, who moved that they be referred to the Committee on Militia and Military Affairs to consider their availability:

First, In the organization of the National Guard of this State, a list of reserve officers shall be included, to be composed of officers of the National Guard who have served continuously for two years in the same grade; and of United States Volunteer officers who have been honorably mustered out of the United States service, and who are now or may become citizens of the State.

Second, Officers entitled to positions on the National Guard reserve list, who shall be commissioned as officers of the National Guard reserves by the Governor on their application to him, and shall have rank usual to the highest held previously by them by brevet, or otherwise, in the National Guard, State of New York, or in

the Volunteer service of the United States in time of peace, shall be at liberty to resign from the same at their pleasure.

Third, National Guard reserve officers shall be exempt from all military duty, except such as they may be placed upon by the direct orders of the Governor.

Fourth, National Guard reserve officers, when placed temporarily on any important military duty, shall receive the pay and allowance of United States Army officers of the same grades, while actually engaged upon such military service.

Fifth, National Guard reserve officers shall be entitled to wear a badge of honor upon the breast, to be prescribed by the Governor.

Sixth, In fixing the number of the National Guard the Legislature shall specify that the same shall be exclusive of the National Guard reserve officers.

THE SALUTE WITH THE SWORD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir:—In your account of the parade of the First division N. G. S. N. Y., issue of the 6th inst., you command the manner in which Major-General Shaler saluted with his sword.

Although I am aware that not a few officers salute in the same way, i. e., by turning the hand while dropping the point of the sword, yet I have always supposed them to be in the wrong. Is there any other or later authority than "Casey," p. 224, Vol. I.? "Two—drop the point of the sword or sabre by extending the arm," etc.; saying nothing about turning the hand or the sword.

The book of "Instruction for Field Artillery" is even more explicit: No. 564, S. B., par. 2, says "the hand in quarte." Is the salute different for different arms? If both ways are correct, well and good; but if my way is wrong then a good many M. V. M. officers need to be taught the right way, and some of them are no chickens.

ADJUTANT.

BOSTON, MASS., July 8, 1867.

In our account of the parade of the First division N. G. S. N. Y., we mentioned the manner in which General Shaler saluted as a matter of information, not because it was the prescribed form which is, as our correspondent says, laid down in the first volume of *Casey*. Of course the provisions of the tactics must be followed out, but we consider the salute which General Shaler made was much the handsomer and more finished of the two. It is a hard thing to make a good salute as laid down in the books. We imagine that the officers of the New York National Guard find it so, for we do not believe if all the officers of the First division, outside of two or three regiments, who know how to salute properly, were to be assembled together they would number an ordinary corporal's guard. We called the attention of the officers of the division to the manner in which General Shaler handled his sabre because we think he would be a good model for them to follow, as to ease and finish, at least.—ED.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.—Two sections of this battery fired national salutes for the City of Boston on the 4th inst., at sunrise, noon, and sunset—the one on the Common and the other on Dorchester Heights. During the dress parade of the High and Latin School battalion, on the parade grounds, in the forenoon of the 4th inst., two of the enlisted men of this company were strolling about the field in uniform, passing between the Major and his suite and the Colonel, and advanced upon the line in a highly unmilitary manner favoring the Colonel as they passed with a prolonged stare, which must have been anything but pleasant to that officer.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.—The right section, Lieutenant Thomas commanding, fired the national salutes for the City of Roxbury on the 4th inst., at sunrise, noon, and sunset, on Honeysuckle Hill, Washington Square.

THIRD LIGHT BATTERY, MALDEN.—This battery, under command of Lieutenant Currier, fired three salutes, of 75 guns each, on the 4th inst.

MILITARY BANDS.—We chronicle with pleasure the fact that nearly all of the Boston bands have lately either appeared in entirely new uniforms or brushed up their old ones to look like new. As a consequence, upon military parades, the musicians appear tidy and, which was not the case last Fall and Winter. We welcome the change, and hope that the various bandmasters will not let carelessness again appear among them. But one thing more is needed to make the music attached to all of the various regiments perfect; that is, an entire reorganization of the field music, or, rather, to organize what has now no organization. Some money spent in this direction would be beneficial.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

AMONG the documents accompanying the last Annual Report of Brigadier-General George S. Batcheller, is the report of Colonel J. H. Liebenau, Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Governor Fenton, who was detailed to inspect the regiments of the First and Second divisions N. G. S. N. Y. As it is desirable that the remarks of Colonel Liebenau should be generally read by the members of the organizations mentioned, we present herewith several extracts from the report following the order observed by the Colonel. We have been hitherto prevented from publishing these extracts by the pressure of current news, but we are persuaded that their publication at the present time will be beneficial, especially in view of the inspections which will take place during the coming Fall. It is due to several of the regiments of both divisions to say that they have improved decidedly in both drill and discipline since last Fall, when the report was written:

SEVENTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.

October 2.—Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkins Square. The regiment did not inspect with as full ranks as usual, and the column "absent" footed up a much greater number than ever before. This was doubtless owing to the fact that a large proportion of the men composing the regiments are so situated in business as to find it quite impossible, so early in the month, to be absent from their places of business, and on this account it is to be regretted that the time for inspection was not placed at a later date.

The regiment was exercised in several battalion movements, all of which were very creditably executed, and gave evidence of the efficiency of the officers, as well as to the careful attention to drill on the part of the non-commissioned officers and men.

The regiment is in as perfect a state of discipline as it is possible for any volunteer organization to arrive at. The arms are in good order, and properly cared for. The regimental band is perfect in itself, under good discipline, and tastefully uniformed. The "drum corps," or "field music," is not under as good state of discipline and drill as would naturally be expected of a "drum corps" attached to a regiment so nearly perfect in all its other details; they need to be re-uniformed. The field and company officers are thoroughly conversant with their duties, and the staff officers are efficient in their several departments.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

October 8.—Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkins Square. For the past year this regiment has been laboring under almost every disadvantage imaginable, and owing to this fact (as was to be expected) the regiment paraded and inspected small in numbers; indeed, two of the companies are so much reduced that it would be only an act of justice toward the other companies either to consolidate these two, or entirely disband them, and I would here respectfully recommend that the application of the colonel to this effect be approved at "headquarters" when properly forwarded.

The discipline of the regiment is not what it should be, but this, under the state of affairs which has existed for some time past is not to be wondered at, and I have every reason to believe that before another yearly inspection the regiment will show a marked improvement. The colonel has not been properly supported in his efforts to advance the regiment. Some of the company officers should be ordered before the examining board. Experience has fully established the fact that it is useless for the colonel of a regiment to attempt to

raise the standard of discipline and drill, unless he is supported by faithful, competent, and efficient company officers.

Some few battalion movements were attempted, none of which were creditably executed. The arms are in good order, and are properly cared for; the regimental band is a good one, but needs to be better uniformed. The drum corps is under a good state of discipline, and is one of the best in the division. The material of the regiment is equal to any, and needs only faithful and efficient officers to make it an ornament to the brigade.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

October 9.—Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkins Square. This regiment is laboring under the same difficulty which exists in many other regiments, that is, the need of good company officers. This is very apparent, and should at once be remedied. But very few of the company officers seem to be at all posted in regard to their duties, and the colonel should immediately take very decided action in their several cases, as the material is too good to be lost to the brigade. The French element is very largely in the majority, and the men are capable of being educated up to the very highest point of discipline and drill, under good and energetic officers.

Some simple battalion movements were executed, but as many of the men were recruits, and also owing to the fact that this regiment has for a long time been without a "drill-room," I deem it best, for the present, to pass over any errors committed without further comment. The discipline of the regiment is good, and I have reason to believe that next yearly inspection will show a very decided improvement in drill, as well as in numbers. The arms are in as good order, and seem to have been as well cared for, as was possible under the circumstances, viz.: the use of a regimental drill-room.

THE ISSUING AND SAFE KEEPING OF ARMS AND OTHER MILITARY PROPERTY.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY July 1, 1867. }

Circular.

To SUPERVISORS:—The necessity of having the valuable public property purchased by the State and issued to its citizen soldiers, properly and safely stored and preserved, requires that some uniform principle be adopted which shall govern the action of Supervisors and the military authorities in this matter.

I. Section 119 of the Military Code of the State of New York (chapter 477, laws of 1862, amended by chapter 502, laws of 1867), provides that "the Supervisors of the county in which any company district is situated, may, at their discretion, erect or rent a suitable and convenient armory drill room and place of deposit for the safe keeping of such arms, equipments, accoutrements and camp equipage as shall be furnished to such company."

II. Wherever a State Armory is located, such armory shall be used by all the companies convenient thereto.

III. Wherever several companies are so located as to be conveniently assembled, then the Supervisor shall provide a regimental or battalion armory, to be used by all such companies.

It has been held by many Supervisors that the peculiar and somewhat obscure wording of section 119, left it discretionary whether Supervisors erected, rented or provided any armory at all for the company or battalion; but this is erroneous; the reading "may, at their discretion," is held by the highest legal authority to mean that the discretionary power applies solely to the determination of the question whether the Supervisors shall erect a building or rent one, suitable for armory, drill and storage purposes.

The question as to the policy of erecting armories or renting a building for such purpose, must, of necessity, be left mainly to the discretion of the Supervisors, and should be considered in relation to existing conveniences and the ordinary principles of business economy.

In the event of the erection of armory buildings, it is respectfully submitted that Supervisors of the several towns should adopt some uniform plan which will secure adequate storage and drill facilities to all the companies at the least practicable cost.

For companies located outside of cities and populous villages, it is suggested that a small, well built edifice of brick or stone be constructed for the secure storage of arms and other military property, and attached thereto a drill shed without floors, and of sufficient dimensions for the convenient manœuvre of a company.

In cities and villages where several companies or a full regiment is located, regimental or battalion armories will be required; and, in all cases, the plan, size and location should be determined after full conference between Supervisors and the local military authorities.

Whenever companies, located in two or more towns, can conveniently use the same armory, Supervisors of such towns are requested to unite in providing such armory.

Whenever the erection of armory buildings shall be determined, suitable plans and specifications will be furnished, upon application to this office.

Immediate action should be taken in this matter. Upon presentation to the Supervisors of the town where the company is located, of the proper certificate as to the organization, drill, etc., of such company, the Supervisor is required to either rent or erect a suitable armory or drill room.

IV. Section 121 provides that in the event the Supervisor shall refuse or neglect to provide suitable armory and drill accommodations for the company or companies located within his jurisdiction, the Inspector-General may authorize the colonel commanding the regiment to which such company is attached to erect or rent a suitable armory for such company, the expense of which shall be, as in cases where Supervisors perform their duty, a county charge.

It will be observed that while the State undertakes to furnish the arms, accoutrements and uniforms for the use of the National Guard, the local county authorities are required to provide the facilities for the drill and discipline of such troops, and the secure storage of the public property.

This is correct in principle, as the community which enjoys the protection of life and property, assured by the presence of the local military organizations, should be charged with the comparatively small expense incident to providing suitable armory accommodations.

It is very desirable that Supervisors, either as a body, or as town officers acting for their immediate constituency, should exercise a liberal and comprehensive judgment in the premises.

The policy of the State is clearly settled in this department of duty.

V. Commandants of regiments and companies are requested to report their requirements in this important branch of their official duty, and in all cases where Supervisors, after due requisition, have failed to provide suitable armories and drill rooms, the Inspector-General will take immediate action to remedy the defect.

It is submitted for the consideration of Supervisors, either as a county legislative body, or as town officers, whether it is not far better economy for them to provide ample accommodations for their local organizations, than to leave that duty to the Inspector-General, who may be unacquainted with the value of property or the scale of rents in the various sections of the State where his action might be required.

VI. It will be observed, by section 121, that the amount of rental allowed to be incurred and charged against the county, by the authority of the Inspector-General, is limited to the sum of \$250 for each company located in cities, and \$150 for companies not located in cities.

In most cases in the country suitable armories may be obtained, by the supervisors, for a much less amount than \$150 for each company.

In the larger villages, where rents are high, a greater sum may be required than is authorized by law; in such cases the company must undertake the payment of all sums beyond the amount limited by law.

In order to enable companies to meet such extraordinary charges, or to augment their company fund for other purposes, company commandants may be permitted to rent their drill room for temporary use, such as concerts, festivals, etc., but in no case shall the drill room be used for any other than military purposes, unless the arms and other military property are securely stored and located in cases around the walls, or in some separate apartment.

Supervisors are respectfully requested to give this subject a careful and prompt consideration. They should keep in view the immense value of the military property now distributed throughout the State, and throwing aside the fear of burdening the towns with the trifling amount of armory rent, and regarding the local military organization as the true conservator of peace and order, should provide ample accommodations for the storage of its armament, and suitable rooms for drill and exercise.

GEO. S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. NINTH REGIMENT, BOSTON.—For a street parade the files should certainly be equalized, as such an exercise is in reality a drill of the battalion in marching in column of companies or divisions. The files of the companies of your regiment should certainly have been made equal on the occasion alluded to.

THE ARMY VERSUS POPULATION IN FRANCE.

SAID the Emperor a few months ago, "a nation's power depends on the number of men it can bring under arms." "Very good," replies Doctor Leon Le Fort, in a striking paper in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "but to have soldiers you must first of all have men. Your standing army must not be so organized as to exhaust the race; and it would be an act of national suicide for a State to decree the present increase of her army in such a way as to bring about a future decrease in the number of her citizens."

In working out this principle M. Le Fort makes some striking statements. The French population is almost stationary compared with that of the rest of Europe, except Austria, Wurttemburg, and Central Italy. Denmark and Sweden double their population in 63 years, Spain and Norway in 57, Russia in 66, Greece in 44, England in 52, Prussia in 54, France in 198.

How is this? There is very little emigration in France. The death-rate is by no means high. France is not like Austria, where the percentage of births is highest, except Saxony, while the excessive mortality so keeps down the population as actually to give 250 years as the number required for doubling the population. France, on the other hand, stands third among the European nations in the scale of mortality. England loses yearly 220 per 10,000; in Belgium the number of deaths is 221; in France, 233. Moreover, in France "the mean age" is highest of any—31 years; while in Belgium it is 29, in England and Austria 26, in Prussia only 25. A sad privilege this, says M. Le Fort; for since some 170 per 1,000 die in their first year, and only 16 per 1,000 in the next 20 years, a rise in the average of life almost surely means a falling off in the number of births. This is the great mischief in France (a very serious peril, says our author). She only has 268 births yearly for every 10,000 inhabitants, while England has 347, Prussia 374, Austria 402, and Saxony 410. And the falling off has been rapid; for just before the revolution of July the proportion of births was quite 307 per 10,000. M. Broca, the Emperor's Registrar-General, so to speak, has lately been congratulating France on the small proportion of "useless mouths" (children) compared with the full-grown population. Let M. Broca wait 20 years (says our author) and see what will happen, unless we mend our ways.

The percentage of infant mortality is much the same (M. Le Fort proves) in France and in England. The difference is that in the former country the absolute number of births is so lamentably small. And why so? Our author says not a word about moral reasons. He only just mentions the fact that nearly a quarter of a million of people of both sexes are kept by holy vows out of the reproductive class. The grand evil (he thinks) is "late marriages, fostered to a great extent by the military law." In this way 80,000 young men are taken off every year for the seven best years of their lives. And, when the soldier's term is over, he has very often got entirely out of domestic habits. If he marries, it is not till he has provided a home and secured a fixed income, so that the term of his celibacy fully averages ten instead of seven years.

The marrying age in France is just over 30 for men, just over 26 for women; in England it is 25 for men, 24 for women. At 27, you find in France 582 bachelors and 418 husbands out of 10,000; in England the proportion is nearly reversed. Further, these 80,000 men drawn for service in the army, are the pick of the whole population; and of these fully one-third is returned tainted with contagious diseases. As to the fallacy (M. Broca's again) that the French pass more recruits per cent. now than they used to pass, "that is just because (says M. Le Fort) we want more soldiers, and are therefore less particular. In the Crimean war we actually passed 69 and 70 per cent., instead of the usual 60—the hospitals and graveyards out in the East knew with what result."

Another point which our author by no means views with satisfaction is the growth of the towns and the rapid decay of the country population. Since 1846 the towns have increased by nearly a million and a half, while the country population has decreased by 75,000. M. Le Fort is not at all like M. About, who (in *Le Progrès*) laughing at *la petite culture*, says the best thing the country folks can do is to sell off their little patches of ground to some agricultural society, and so getting rid of all trouble about crops and seasons and mortgages, to come into town and live on their income, unless they like to add to it by taking work in some manufactory. M. Le Fort feels that though cast-iron peasants going by steam, might do very well for farm work, the art of war has not yet been brought to such perfection that commanders-in-chief can do without flesh and blood; and for a due supply of this he knows the country and not the town must be looked to.

But M. Le Fort's grand cry is "Marry early." "Let everybody have to serve in the army, if necessary; but don't let the service

last more than three or, at most, four years—unless you expect the average age of your population to go on increasing just because the number of your births is steadily diminishing." M. Le Fort speaks as an army doctor. General Changarnier spoke not long ago as an old officer. The latter said, "it's no use entering men for a short term;" but then he wanted to keep down the French army very much below its present limits. It stands to reason that if the vast force provided for by the new law is to be kept on foot, France must either be rapidly depopulated, or the term of service must be considerably shortened. M. Le Fort is no alarmist; he writes thoughtfully and sensibly; and the neat way in which at every turn he lays bare M. Broca's sophistries is most amusing.—*London Globe*.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT THE HUNGARIAN CORONATION.

The Pest correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following incidents of the coronation of Francis Joseph, of Austria, King of Hungary, on June 8th:

It was observed on the coronation day that the charger on which the King was mounted was very resolute at times. His Majesty is said to have reproached Court Grunne for furnishing him with such a very rampant Bucephalus, and no doubt it was trying enough to have to sit on a curveting steed nearly seventeen hands high, with the crown of St. Stephen, who was a large-headed man, apparently, on his front, and the robe of St. Stephen, which is not exactly a summer-day's mantle, on his back for so many hours. When the King dismounted to take the oath in the square before the Rath House of Pest the horse was very much excited, and it became necessary for two grooms to lay hold of his head as his Majesty mounted, which he did with difficulty. Before he was well in his seat the cannon of the Brocksberg opened with a salute. At the first report the horse made a furious bound and rose high in the air, dragging the grooms off their feet, and lighting in a prodigious leap in the center of the throng far away. At the sight, when the horse sprang up, a thrill went through the multitudes. When a catastrophe, if the King were unhorsed. What an omen if he sacred crown were to fall from his brow just as he had taken the oath! To their surprise and delight, the King without an apparent struggle, sat firm and lightly in his saddle, and bore the shock unmoved as the horse came to the ground, then shouting to the struggling grooms, who were dragged along, "Anfassen j!" ("Let go") he wheeled round in the midst of his affrightened courtiers, and ruled his charger in its impetuous bounds, amid applause which contended with the thunder of the guns, and rode away in a hurricane of popular delight. His skill as a horseman, and the air with which he drew his sword and spurred his horse up the Kronungshugel, and wheeled him around while he thrust his defiant point at the four corners of the world, won him golden opinions on the Franz Joseph Plaza; and it was remembered how, when Ferdinand was crowned, his Majesty could not induce his horse to descend from the mound, although he had got him up very easily, the reason being that for some time previously the animal had been fed at the top by the groom every morning, and was led down afterward. A stately bearing serves a monarch in good stead even among the most unpoetical people, and these things have done as much good to the King as a State policy, combined with his forcible and solemn manner of taking the oaths and making all the declarations in the coronation ceremony.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

CHAPIN.—PENSAM.—At Buena Ventura, Cal., at the residence of Major S. B. Readings, June 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Henning, Brevet Major R. Hunter Chapin, Captain Eighth Cavalry, to Miss Clara A. PENSAM, of San Francisco, Cal.

MARSHALL.—FISHER.—At St. John's Church, York, Pa., on Tuesday evening, July 2d, by the Rev. Wm. P. Orrick, Lieutenant James M. MARSHALL, Thirty-first Infantry, U. S. A., to CATHERINE, daughter of the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, President Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. No cards.

DIED.

BARTON.—In Newport, R. I., at the residence of his uncle, Wm. J. Munro, Esq., on Thursday morning, June 6th, of consumption, ELIJAH WILLIS BARTON, First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, aged 23 years and 10 months.

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on the evening of July 24, 1867. The largest, greatest and most successful enterprise ever inaugurated in the world. The first Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The mammoth hall was filled with the elite of the city. The audience appointed a committee of nine of the leading bankers and merchants to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and the register books, to see that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last concert on the 24th of July. A prize with every ticket! The grand distribution of presents will be conducted on the mutual benefit principle. A proportionate distribution of profits to ticket-holders. CAPITAL, \$1,287,148. Tickets \$1 each; a present with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the Commercial and Financial standing of the Company, and the Managers and Bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guarantee of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket holders will be most strictly watched over, and guarded. In fact, it is the desire of the Managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase a ticket, and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest.

LIST OF PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| One Cash Prize, at \$75 000 | \$75,000 |
| One Cash Prize, at \$50,000 | 50,000 |
| One Cash Prize, at \$25,000 | 25,000 |
| Two Cash Prizes, at \$10,000 | 20,000 |
| Three Cash Prizes, at \$5,000 | 15,000 |
| Four Cash Prizes, at \$3,000 | 12,000 |
| Five Cash Prizes, at \$2,000 | 10,000 |
| Eight Cash Prizes, at \$1,000 | 8,000 |
| Fourteen Cash Prizes, at \$500 | 7,000 |
| Twenty Cash Prizes, at \$300 | 6,000 |
| Twenty-five Cash Prizes, at \$200 | 5,000 |
| Forty Cash Prizes, at \$100 | 4,000 |
| Sixty-five Cash Prizes, at \$50 | 3,750 |
| One hundred and forty Cash Prizes, at \$25 | 3,500 |
| One hundred and fifty Cash Prizes, at \$20 | 3,000 |
| One hundred and seventy-five Cash Prizes, at \$10 | 1,750 |
| Two hundred Cash Prizes, at \$5 | 1,000 |
| 864 Cash Prizes, amounting to | \$250,000 |

PIANOS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| 33 Steinway's Grand and 7-octave | |
| 33 Chickering's Grand and 7-octave | |
| 218 Melodeons | 42,645 |

SEWING MACHINES.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 382 of Wheeler & Wilson's | |
| 303 of Singer's | 72,275 |

DIAMONDS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| 16 full set Ear-rings and Pins | |
| 93 fine Cluster Rings | |
| 5 Cluster Pins | 101,150 |

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 443 Ladies' and Gents' Gold Watches | 73,319 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|

SILVER WATCHES.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 815 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches | 29,744 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Assorted Prizes | 668,015 |
|-----------------|---------|

Total value of Prizes.....\$1,287,148

Immediately after the Grand Distribution, a list of the Presents awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket-holder. This will be the fairest and most impartial plan of distribution yet offered to the public. To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of Presents.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

For sale at the Banking-house of Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, N. Y., or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.—Any party procuring a Club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission:

We will send

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 5 tickets to one address, for | \$4 60 |
| 10 tickets to one address, for | 9 10 |
| 20 tickets to one address, for | 17 75 |
| 30 tickets to one address, for | 26 60 |
| 40 tickets to one address, for | 35 80 |
| 50 tickets to one address, for | 44 40 |
| 100 tickets to one address, for | 87 00 |

In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the P. O. address, with town, county and State in full.

Money by draft, post-office order, express or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications must be addressed to
CLARK, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 62 Broadway, New York.

We will send

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 5 tickets to one address, for | \$4 60 |
| 10 tickets to one address, for | 9 10 |
| 20 tickets to one address, for | 17 75 |
| 30 tickets to one address, for | 26 60 |
| 40 tickets to one address, for | 35 80 |
| 50 tickets to one address, for | 44 40 |
| 100 tickets to one address, for | 87 00 |

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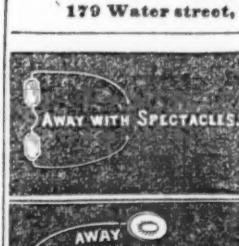
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GREAT UTILITY

of the preparation, as a preservative of health and a remedial agent, in camp, in the field, and on ship-board. Surgeons attached to both branches of the service state that as a cathartic, corrective, anti-bilious and anti-febrile medicine, it is by far the best that has ever been introduced into Military and Naval hospitals. They report, unanimously, that its operation upon the stomach, the liver and the bowels is in the highest degree salutary, and recommend it as an article of the first necessity in warm climates and in all localities where epidemic or endemic fevers prevail. They also speak in the highest terms of its

TONIC VIRTUES,
and its efficacy in preventing the complaints of the stomach and bowels, so often generated by exposure, malaria, an undue amount of salt provisions and an insufficiency of vegetable food. It has, likewise, the great merit of being a most agreeable and refreshing beverage. Manufactured by

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Cavalry Carbine, Barrel 20 in. Calibre 50-100. Sporting Rifle, Barrel 26, 28 or 30 in. Calibre, 44-100, very superior finish.

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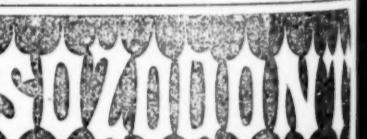
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